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50 Hurt, Damage Heavy

Quake Strikes California Area

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP) — At least 50 persons were injured yesterday when an earthquake hit the Santa Barbara area, knocking people off their feet and causing fires, gas leaks, rock slides and a train derailment, authorities said.

Property damage was called "heavy" with the most serious reported in Goleta, just north of the city. The quake was felt in five counties: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles and Kern.

Most of the injuries reported were minor. Scores were treated for cuts and bruises at the Goleta Valley Community Hospital, said Dr. Donald Rink.

Ocean Floor
A woman was admitted to the intensive care unit with burns, he added, but was listed in good condition. Another person suffered a broken back, he said.



The tremor measured 5.1 on the Richter scale and was centered on the ocean floor about six miles south of here in the Santa Barbara Channel, according to spokesman Ed Corbett at the Seismology Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

Officials kept an eye on the sea, fearing damage to several oil-drilling platforms in the channel. "If the thing opened up a seam out there, we'll be getting oil ashore," an official said. But a sheriff's spokeswoman said that the platforms suffered no damage and no oil leaks were reported.

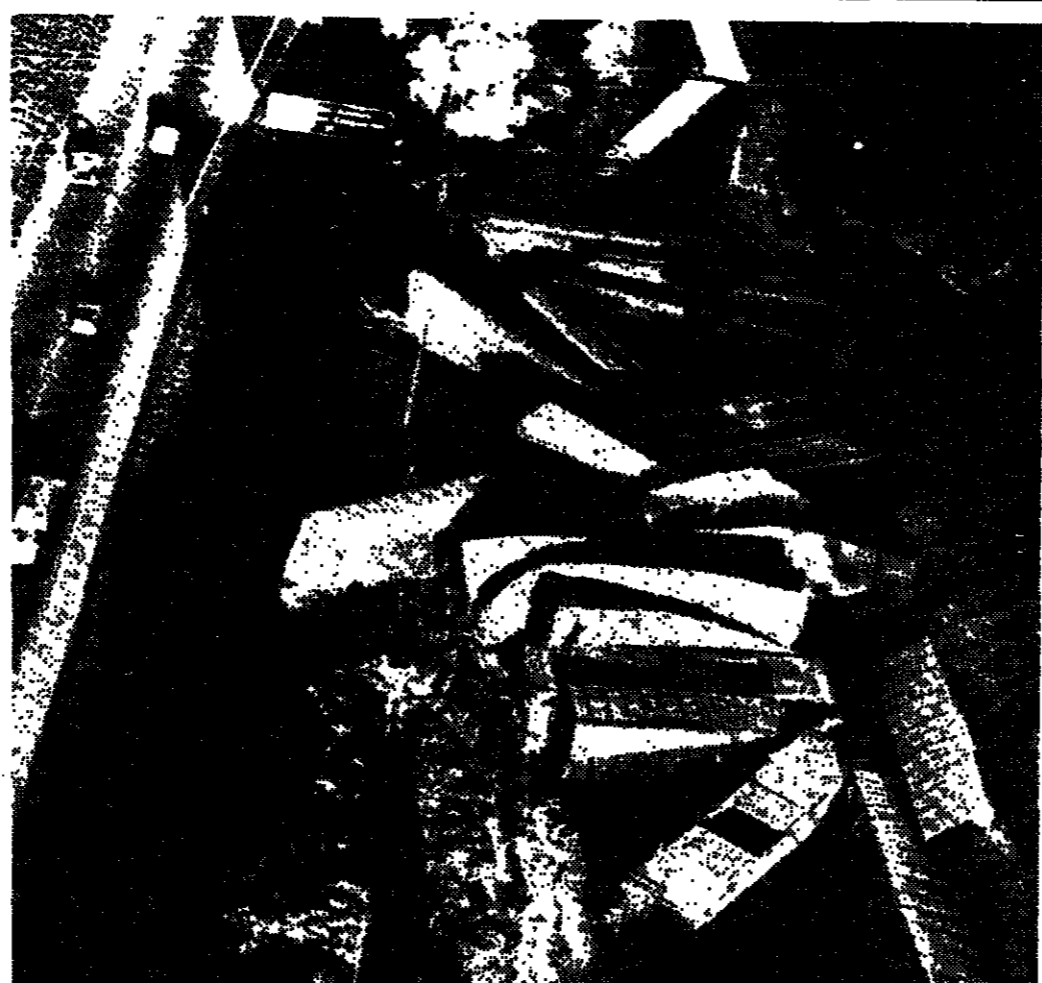
Santa Barbara, 90 miles up the coast from Los Angeles, sits in the winding path of the San Andreas Fault, which runs from north of San Francisco to the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley and on to the Mexican border, separating the southwestern part of the state from the rest of the country.

Rock slides closed several highways. A road leading to the University of California at Santa Barbara broke apart in spots. Several landslides blocked Highway 154, which connects Santa Barbara to Santa Ynez.

Brush Fires
Downed power lines sparked several minor brush fires between Santa Barbara and Goleta. A fire broke out in a trailer park, officials said, but was quickly extinguished.

A natural gas leak was reported along the main road linking Santa Barbara to Goleta Valley.

At the University of California



This freight train was derailed by an earthquake Sunday 10 miles north of Santa Barbara, Calif.

In Santa Barbara, the jolt opened cases of snakes and they spilled out into a classroom. They were recovered without incident. In another building on campus, containers of some noxious chemicals were overturned. The fumes dissipated without harming anyone, city officials said.

At nearby Ellwood, 20 cars and a locomotive from a freight train went off the tracks. Tom Buckley, spokesman for the Southern Pacific Transportation Co., said there were no injuries

and that no dangerous material was involved in the derailment. He said that, although the cause of the derailment had not been ascertained, the accident occurred within minutes of the earthquake.

The clock on the Santa Barbara courthouse stopped at 3:55 p.m. Residents swarmed onto State Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and could see broken windows and other damage.

Authorities said that shockwaves were reported as far

north as Palmdale and as far south as Thousand Oaks.

Santa Barbara had its first brush with earthquake disaster in 1925, when a tremor measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale rocked the area and killed 14 persons. The city was hit by another strong earthquake in 1941.

Quake Shakes Tokyo
TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake hit through Tokyo yesterday. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

Until After Summit Israel Delays Plan For 5 Settlements

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Israel decided today to postpone consideration of building five paramilitary settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River until after the Camp David summit next month.

The Cabinet apparently made the decision quickly to thwart opposition by the United States, Egypt and government critics at home to the establishment of new settlements. The Cabinet originally planned to debate the issue next Saturday.

"The decision of the government is quite clear — that no new military settlement in the Jordan Valley will be established, if at all, until after a government discussion which will take place following the Camp David summit," Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin said.

"So it should have nothing to do with the Camp David summit as of today," he said.

Mr. Yadin chaired the Cabinet session in the absence of vacationing Prime Minister Menachem Begin. But he consulted with Mr. Begin beforehand, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said.

Plans Were Leaked
The furor over the new settlements, planned for construction in the Jordan Valley and Jericho areas, arose after leaks of a secret decision to build the outposts made June 28 and acknowledged only yesterday by the government.

The decision had been made by the Committee of Ministers on Defense Affairs and was being implemented by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon when plans for the settlements were leaked. Military censorship prevented publication of the issue until yesterday.

Mr. Sharon has been an ardent supporter of building settlements in the occupied territories and previously has been chastised for his timing in publicly advocating new outposts during periods of progress toward a peace agreement with Egypt. He was absent from the Cabinet meeting.

Housing Minister Gideon Palti said that the Cabinet, which has final authority on settlements, could decide to proceed with building the outposts if the Sept. 5 meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. leaders does not lead to progress toward a peace accord.

"If there will be any progress

toward peace," he said, "maybe some activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be postponed or maybe will be done with cooperation and full understanding with other parties."

"If nothing will come out of it, we will have to look at these things from another point of view."

The United States views the establishment of settlements in the territories, captured in the 1967 war, as illegal and as an obstacle to peace. It has severely criticized Israel in the past on the settlements issue.

Vance Is Pleased
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that the United States

opposes Israel's plans for new settlements but is pleased that its Cabinet has postponed any action.

Officials said that the State Department has complained to Israel about its proposal for five new military settlements.

Mr. Vance said after closed testimony to a Senate foreign relations subcommittee, "Our position is clear. There should be no settlements."

But he said he was pleased that the Israeli Cabinet had delayed any final action until after the meeting at Camp David.

However, a U.S. official noted that the Israeli decision appears to be only a postponement rather than cancellation of an action that the United States has consistently and publicly opposed.

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Over Treaty Dispute

No U.S. Aid, Israelis Halt A-Power Project

TEL AVIV, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Israel has canceled plans to build a nuclear power plant because the United States refuses to grant assistance to the project unless Israel signs the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the national radio said today.

The plant was to have been built by 1985.

The state-run Israeli radio said that Israel has invested \$939,000 in the project.

The Carter administration insists that Israel first sign the 1963 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty before the United States will assist in the project, the radio said.

Israel long has been thought to possess nuclear weapons or at least the capability to build them.

Earlier this year, the CIA disclosed that it had concluded as early as 1974 that Israel had already produced atomic weapons, partly with uranium it had obtained "by clandestine means."

There have been a number of reports in which unnamed U.S. government sources said that Israel had obtained nuclear weapons. In 1976, U.S. officials said it had manufactured at least 10 weapons.

Bid to Perpetuate Rift

Guerrilla Leader Blames Rival for Beirut Bombing

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (AP) — A radical Palestinian leader has accused a pro-Syrian guerrilla group of responsibility for the bombing of his headquarters here, a blast that left at least 161 Palestinians reported dead or missing.

Abul Abbas, 29, head of the pro-Iraqi Palestine Liberation Front, said that the bombing, which leveled a nine-story apartment building yesterday, was the work of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Ghebril, a former captain of the Syrian Army.

"They wanted to kill me and the movement in order to undermine reconciliation moves that were under way," Mr. Abbas said. "They wanted to keep the inter-Palestinian rift brewing."

Mr. Ghebril's organization denied that it planned the bomb.

"The victims of the blast are, after all, our comrades in arms," the PFLP-GC said today in a statement. "And any accusation against us is utterly devoid of any truth. We have offered condolences and participated in the funeral of the comrades who fell in the explosion."

Speculation on Arafat

Some observers said that if Mr. Ghebril's guerrillas did make the attack, they might have been acting for Yasser Arafat, whose el-Fatah guerrillas have been warring with pro-Iraqi guerrillas in London, Paris and Pakistan for the last month. But there also were reports that Mr. Arafat's guerrillas had an office in the building and that some of his men were killed in the explosion.

Mr. Arafat, as chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has been holding reconciliation talks with Mr. Abbas and other pro-Iraqi guerrilla leaders. The observers said that he probably still wants to neutralize his rivals but cannot pursue factional bloodletting publicly and still claim leadership of the entire guerrilla movement.

Mr. Abbas said that 98 persons were known to have died in the explosion, and that 63 more were buried in the rubble. He said that the dead included 37 of his "highly trained operatives." Eleven el-Fatah guerrillas also were reported killed. Only eight residents were reported to have survived.

Neighbors Hurt
The headquarters of the PLF occupied the top three floors of the building, which was on the edge of the Sabra Palestine refugee camp, in Moslem western Beirut. Rescue workers said that some residents of surrounding buildings were seriously injured.

Mr. Arafat called an emergency meeting of the PLO executive committee and ordered an investigation of the bombing.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

But Curfew Is Strict

Iran Tanks Are Ordered To Leave Isfahan Streets

ISFAHAN, Iran, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Isfahan's military governor today ordered tanks and armored cars off the streets but warned that the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed following widespread violence here must be taken seriously.

Eleven persons are known dead in the Isfahan rioting that began Thursday.

The curfew was put into force Sunday following police failure to control religious demonstrations. The demands of the protesters include creation of an Islamic state in Iran.

A man was shot and killed last night when a group of people who were gathered in a street tried to run away after being challenged by troops, an announcement said. It also said an unspecified number of persons were arrested for breaking the curfew, in force from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Four southern Iranian cities are now under martial law as the government attempts to halt the religious demonstrations reportedly aimed at Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's plans for political liberalization. There was speculation that military control might be extended to other troubled towns.

General Heartened

Gen. Reza Naji, the military governor, in a broadcast over Isfahan radio said that he had been heartened by the public response to his appeals for maintaining martial law and resuming normal business activity in this former capital of Iran, with a population of 1.2 million, 257 miles south of Tehran.

At least 110 persons have been killed in anti-government rioting in more than 50 towns since the shah visited the United States in November.

A bomb blast in Tehran last night demolished a crowded restaurant, injuring 40 persons. There was no indication of who was responsible for the explosion at the Khansalar establishment, which is popular with foreigners.

Meanwhile, political sources said the government appeared to be reconsidering an earlier decision to adopt a hard-line attitude toward the demonstrators, who are believed to have the backing of the clergy.

The Group for the Study of Iranian Problems, a government splinter gathering of scholars and intellectuals headed by Empress Farah's chief adviser, Houshang

Shakespeare in Chinese

HONG KONG, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Shakespeare's complete works have appeared for the first time in Chinese translation, the Chinese news agency has reported.

The Dollar Drops Again; Gold Climbs

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — The dollar suffered one of its worst days on the foreign exchange market today, reaching record lows against the Swiss franc, the West German mark, the yen and the guilders as central banks largely refused to give the currency any substantial support. Gold, meanwhile, climbed to a record high for the third day out of the last four trading sessions. Details Page 7.

Texaco Confirms Finding First Gas Under Atlantic

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Texaco Inc. today confirmed reports that it has made the first petroleum discovery off the U.S. Atlantic coast, saying it found "encouraging" amounts of natural gas 2.7 miles below the seafloor about 90 miles off the New Jersey coast.

U.S. Geological Survey officials said the discovery — which occurred after other oil companies

abandoned two nearby wells as dry holes — was a significant development even though it is too early to tell if the well will produce commercial quantities of gas.

"Until this, we had no positive indication there was anything out there," said one USGS official in Washington.

The successful well flowed at an indicated rate of 7.5 million cubic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Power-Broker Cardinals May Play Important Role

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, Aug. 14 (NYT) — The "grand electors," or pope-makers and power brokers within the College of Cardinals, are in the limelight here even more than the undeclared candidates, as the Roman Catholic Church prepares for the conclave that will elect a new pontiff.

At least two cardinals from the United States and a dozen or so from West Germany, Poland, France, Italy and the Third World have only slim chances of being chosen to succeed Pope Paul VI but will have a big say in determining the successor.

The two Americans are Cardinal John Dearden of Detroit, described as a moderate with liberal leanings, and Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia, considered a conservative.

'Delivering' Votes
Other cardinals believed to be able to swing the papal election one way or the other by "delivering" a bloc of votes in the secret balloting include: Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the primate of Poland; Cardinal Joseph Höffner, the archbishop of Cologne; and Cardinal Joseph Cordeiro, archbishop of Karachi, Pakistan, who is regarded as an

unofficial spokesman for the episcopacy in the Third World.

Several cardinals who held high administrative positions under Pope Paul or who are heading important archdioceses in Italy are (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Seoul to Pardon 22 Prisoners Today

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (NYT) — The South Korean government announced today that it will release 22 prisoners tomorrow — National Independence Day — who have been held on violations of various presidential emergency decrees.

Most of the detainees were political prisoners, convicted on charges of anti-government agitation. Among them were six university students serving sentences from 18 months to life.

That brought to 77 the number of dissidents that President Park Chung Hee will have freed during the last year. Sources here estimate that there were 270 persons still held on various political charges, half of them students.

The official announcement did

not list the names of such leading government opponents as Kim Dae Jung and Kim Chia Ha, who are serving long sentences on charges of criticizing Mr. Park. Kim Dae Jung is a former opposition presidential candidate. Kim Chia Ha, a poet, is the country's foremost literary voice of dissent. The two Kimms are not related.

Hunger Strike

Yun Po Sun, the 60-year-old former prisoner deported by Mr. Park in 1961, today joined a group of Christian protesters in a fast. The dissidents have been on a hunger strike for 10 days, demanding the restoration of democratic institutions. Mr. Yun said in a speech calling for the freedom of all pris-

oners that "the government need not fear anything."

The news of the partial pardon provoked mixed feelings from families of jailed students. The aging mother of Kim Chia Ha was carried to a hospital, exhausted from a hunger strike and saddened that her son was not on the list of prisoners to be released. Others took heart from the fact that two students who were serving life terms were included among those to be freed.

The government also released more than 1,200 common criminals as part of the Independence Day pardon. The day celebrates Korea's freedom from Japan's colonial empire in 1945.

Kolwezi's Future: As Uncertain as the Identity of Its Dead

Only 17 Europeans Remain in War-Ravaged Zaire Mining Center

By David Lamb

KOLWEZI, Zaire, Aug. 14 — A deadly stillness hangs over Kolwezi, where 800 blacks and whites found racial equality only in an unmarked common grave where they now lie side by side.

The sun beats down on empty streets. The playgrounds of shuttered schools are deserted. The looted stores are closed. The bullet-riddled European homes are abandoned. It is a place almost without sound or movement. Even the dogs are dead, shot after they began feeding on corpses.

"I'm not very optimistic that there's any place left here for the European," said one of the 17 whites remaining in Kolwezi after the mid-May invasion by Angola-based rebels. It had claimed the lives of 136 whites and about 700 blacks, the most whites ever killed in one place or one war in independent Africa.

"The security's better in town than it was three weeks ago, but I don't think the Africans want us here any more," he said. "That's the big thing. We're not welcome. The feeling is more and more uncomfortable. You sense it, you feel it. I've been here 10 years but

there's no future for me any more."

Before the invasion, Kolwezi had a white population of 2,500, most of them Belgian workers in the copper mines. Many were technicians, short on education but long on experience. Their entrenched presence and their respect for the African were acutely resented. They were what is known in Africa as "the old boys" — the vestige of an era in which even an uneducated European lived better, made more money and enjoyed higher rank and privilege than an educated African.

"This wasn't a neocolonial town," said a Zairian mine executive. "It was a colonial town. Nothing had changed. It was a town for whites, not blacks. The old boys treated their Zairian assistants in the mines like their houseboys."

While most Africans lived in the sprawling native quarters, carefully tucked from the view of the casual visitor, the whites lived in handsome stucco homes along the gracious, tree-lined boulevards. They vacationed in

Europe, banked substantial portions of their salaries and lived more comfortably than they could have in Europe — or their African counterparts did in Kolwezi.

Today their homes are empty, stripped bare by the looting Zairian Army soldiers who sacked Kolwezi after the invasion, loading stolen property into trucks, then transporting it in U.S.-made C-130s to Kinshasa — where everything from European cars to stereos now is available on the black market. The only contribution the soldiers made during or after the invasion, residents said, was to shoot the dogs.

Mob With Gun

If the 40,000-man Zaire Army is little more than a mob with a gun, its conduct is partly explainable by the fact that it is an army with an empty stomach. The army was paid in July for the first time in three months. With commanders often selling food intended for their troops, the S35-a-month private terrorizes the population to survive by stealing, robbing and looting.

The biggest fear of black and white civilians in Shaba province is not the Katanga rebels from Angola. It is the Zairian soldiers. And a prime responsibility of the 2,300-man Inter-African Force stationed in Shaba is to protect the Zairian civilians from their own soldiers.

"We haven't had any contact with the rebels in the two months we've been here," said Maj. Diallo Mountaga, deputy commander of the Senegalese troops in Kolwezi.

"The only problem has been between the Zairian soldiers and the population. It's pretty obvious the army has many problems after its defeat — lack of food, no command structure, not getting paid. But the stealing is pretty much over now and things are getting back to normal."

Futile Effort

Some of the Zaire units were so undisciplined that they have been disarmed by Zairian authorities. Others are being retrained by the French and Belgians — essentially a futile effort unless they are paid and fed regularly.

Many of the Zairian soldiers on a roadblock just outside Kolwezi the other day were obviously drunk. And the commander of Zairian troops in the Kolwezi region, asked recently what units were under control, replied simply: "I don't know."

Unlike the Zairians, the Inter-African Force in Shaba, spearheaded by 1,500 Moroccans, has overcome early skepticism and earned the respect of both blacks and whites. The force, which includes 600 Senegalese, 140 Togolese, 45 Gabonese and a dozen or so mining executives fly into Kolwezi daily from Lubumbashi, 150 miles east, but they do not spend the night.

Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa, the capital, estimate that half of the 14,000 or so expatriates fled Shaba province during the fighting. Some, however, merely took early vacations and it is impossible to know how many will return. Belgian officials said. Their return — in terms of numbers and security conditions — is

are tough and good soldiers. Kolwezi's a nervous town today. If the Moroccans left, it'd be a damn scared town."

Guarded by Moroccans

The white women and children in Kolwezi all left during the airlift that followed the evacuation. Of the 17 men who remain, two are Belgian doctors, several are priests, a handful are senior technicians at the mine and seven are Americans working on a construction project for Morrison Knudsen International Co. Their compound is guarded by Moroccans and they travel into Kolwezi only during the day under Moroccan guard. Additionally, a dozen or so mining executives fly into Kolwezi daily from Lubumbashi, 150 miles east, but they do not spend the night.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Monthlong Holiday Under Way

Fasting, Feasts Mark Ramadan

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP) — Across the Islamic world, from Mauritania to Malaysia, Moslems are turning night into day.

It is Ramadan, the month in which, according to Islamic tradition, the first chapters of the Koran were revealed to the prophet Mohammed.

Throughout Ramadan, one of the four holy months of Islam, Moslems are required to abstain from food, drink, tobacco and sexual intercourse from the first light — determined by the moment at which a white thread can be distinguished from a black one — until a cannon tolls the sunset.

As they have for centuries, Moslems are responding to the command to fast by doing as little as possible during the daylight

hours, sleeping when they can, and feasting much of the night.

In strict Moslem countries, such as Libya and Kuwait, cafes, restaurants and juice bars are closed during the day. Public eating and drinking are forbidden. Some hotels are allowed to serve food and drink to the few foreigners who visit during Ramadan, but not to Moslems.

More Relaxed Rules

Here, in relatively liberal and easy-going Egypt, which has a large Christian population, the rules are more relaxed and many snack bars are open. But most of the people either keep the fast or break it only in private. Cairo newspapers reported the arrest of "an Arab" from another country who was caught drunk in public this month.

The Ramadan abstinence, pre-

scribed by the Koran, is as old as Islam. Because Islam follows the lunar calendar, the dates of Ramadan vary, slowly moving around the year. The month begins only when the new moon is actually sighted by a believer, even though the moment can be determined with mathematical certainty in advance.

When Ramadan falls in summer, as it does this year and will for the next few years, the fast is especially difficult because, in the latitude of Jiddah or Cairo, daylight can last as long as 16 hours, and the heat is intense.

The result is that work comes nearly to a standstill.

Inefficient Services

In Egypt, the public services and the bureaucracy, inefficient at the best of times, seem hardly to function at all.

The minister of state for administration, Dr. Aly Salmi, asked the premier to order government workers and employees of the state-owned industries to put in a full day during this Ramadan to cut the economic burden on the country, but there is no sign that his plea was heeded. The working day, for those who bother to show up, is from about 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Life begins at sunset, when the radio broadcasts prayers and the cannon shot notifies the faithful that the day's fast has ended.

Families and friends gather for the traditional *iftar*, or breakfast, a feast washed down with apricot nectar and followed by cakes and sherbet.

In Egypt, much of the population eats beyond its means during Ramadan, and the government provides special supplies of subsidized commodities such as sugar so that there will be enough for all at reasonable prices. Workers have come to expect Ramadan bonuses to help them buy extra fancy foods this month.

Late Parties

After the meal, some shops reopen and some government officials and businessmen go back to work, but most people party until late into the night — even the children, who run through the streets singing and waving lanterns.

Ramadan is the month of two great events in Islamic history — the revelation of the Koran and the Battle of Badr.

In the year 624 about 300 followers of the prophet, who by then had moved from Mecca, where he was scorned, to Medina, where he was welcomed, surprised a reinforced Meccan caravan on its way home from Syria. The victory they scored over 1,000 Meccans, modern scholars say, laid the foundation for Mohammed's temporal power and began the train of propagation of Islam by armed conquest.

So revered is that event by Moslems that the Arab attack on the Israelis in 1973 was code-named "Operation Badr," because it occurred during Ramadan.

Politicians Meet In Lisbon Crisis

LISBON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Portuguese Premier-designate Alfredo Nobre da Costa met political leaders today in a second bid to persuade them to support his efforts to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, an independent appointed by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to replace Mario Soares, met with Socialists and conservatives.

He would not comment after the meeting, but some political leaders continued to be reluctant to give him their backing.

Thorpe Goes to Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe, free on bail on charge of conspiracy to murder, arrived from London today for a private visit, British officials said. Mr. Thorpe is expected to attend a United Nations conference on racism tomorrow, the officials said, and then go to an undisclosed location "for a few days rest."

Power-Broker Cardinals May Play Important Role

(Continued from Page 1) also counted among the "grand electors."

The conclave is scheduled to begin Aug. 25. Balloting is scheduled to start the morning after. Of the 115 cardinals qualified to take part, at least three will be unable to attend because of poor health.

There is no way to forecast how long the election will last. Pope Paul was elected on the third day of the 1963 conclave, but it is widely expected that the choosing of a pontiff will take longer this time, because there is no clear favorite.

It is the unofficial but important task of the "grand electors" now and during the conclave to reduce the large field of candidates to two or three and to form coalitions among cardinals that will enable one of them to be chosen.

Under rules set by Pope Paul in 1975, a two-thirds majority is required for the election of a pontiff. However, after 21 inconclusive ballots, the cardinals may decide that a majority of 50 percent plus one vote is sufficient, or they may hold a runoff vote between two leading candidates.

The self-appointed pope-makers among the more than 100 cardinals who are already assembled in Rome are busy with confidential soundings and contacts.

Cardinal Giuseppe Siri, archbishop of Genoa and a conservative, overtly alluded to the current negotiations. In a homily during a requiem mass for Pope Paul, the 72-year-old cardinal remarked in St. Peter's Basilica last night: "The task that we are about to face would not be decorously fulfilled by saying 'let the Holy Ghost do its work.'"

According to Roman Catholic doctrine, the conclave of cardinals is inspired by the Holy Ghost when it chooses a new pontiff. Theologians have long argued that divine inspiration may work through a negotiating process.

Landslide, Flooding Kill 20 in Colombia

BOGOTA, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Flooding caused by a landslide that temporarily dammed the Uramagrande River in northwestern Colombia killed 20 persons and washed away homes Saturday.

When the backed-up waters broke through the barrier, they raced downstream, ripping away farmhouses where the inhabitants were still asleep.



MENACING SCULPTURE — Two women enjoy their ice cream cones in Brussels Park Josaphat much to the seeming annoyance of their stone companion.



SIGN OF THE TIMES — Political propaganda starts for coming elections in Britain.

In Wake of China Treaty

Tokyo Aide Bids Improved Soviet Ties

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Aug. 14 — Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda returned to Tokyo yesterday, after signing a treaty of peace and friendship with China, and said that Japan wishes to enlarge its relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sonoda, speaking at a news conference, said that Japan's ambassador in Moscow would be told to explain the pact signed in Peking that pledged both Japan and China to refrain from seeking "hegemony" and to oppose other nations seeking "hegemony." Chinese leaders use the term as a reference to what they call Soviet expansionism.

Japan, however, will refrain from sending a special envoy to Moscow to avoid giving the appearance of trying to justify its action in signing the treaty with China, he said.

The Soviet Union should understand that the treaty with China was not directed at any third country, as Article 4 of the pact stated clearly, he added.

Affront to Moscow

Mr. Sonoda's remarks underscored Japan's awareness of the fact that its agreement to sign the treaty with China, which has been pending since the two nations established diplomatic relations in 1972, was, in itself, an affront to Moscow. The Soviet Union, in a Tass commentary Saturday night, condemned Japan for "selling out" to China by agreeing to write the anti-hegemony clause into the treaty, but the commentary refrained from mentioning past Soviet threats of retaliation.

Mr. Sonoda also said that Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's acceptance of an invitation to visit Japan was an expression of real intent to do so, "not merely a diplomatic reply" to Premier Takeo Fukuda's invitation. The foreign minister said, however, that Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would visit Japan this fall to exchange ratification documents for the treaty and that Mr. Hua, as a result, would not visit this year.

The foreign minister used his five-day visit to Peking to cover a host of topics aimed at laying the groundwork for a greatly expanded relationship between Tokyo and Peking. According to Japanese sources, these included:

- A bid to establish a Japanese consulate in Canton.

- A request for Chinese support of Japan's bid to become, like China, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

- A Japanese suggestion that China join Japan in periodic meetings with foreign ministers of the five-member Association of South-east Asian Nations.

- A proposal to carry out regular consultations between foreign ministers or between foreign ministers and other Cabinet members of Japan and China.

- A request that Chinese leaders stop criticizing individual Japanese politicians.

Chinese leaders, it was reported, agreed to the proposal for regular consultation and said that in the future they would keep their views about individual Japanese political leaders to themselves. No immediate replies were given to the other requests.

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Envoys to Moscow

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP) — Japan's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, Tokichiro Uomoto, left today for Moscow to assume his post.

Mr. Uomoto, the former ambassador to Egypt, succeeded Akira Shigemitsu.

Deported by U.S. in '63

Japanese-American Seeks To Clear War Conviction

TOKYO, Aug. 14 — President Dwight D. Eisenhower commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment.

President John F. Kennedy ordered him freed and deported to Japan on the condition that he never return to the United States.

Now Tomoyasu Kawakita, who was convicted as an American traitor for abusing U.S. servicemen in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp, has asked for what amounts to a third act of presidential clemency.

He wants to return to the United States, if only for a visit. His request is being studied in Washington.

Kawakita, 56, is a Japanese-American who was born in Calexico, Calif. In 1948, in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, he was found guilty of treason — specifically, of eight counts of brutality against U.S. servicemen.

In 1963, after he had served 16 years of his life sentence, President Kennedy ordered him freed "on the condition that [he] be deported to Japan and that should he ever be found within the territorial limits of the United States, he be committed to serve the remainder of [his] sentence."

Kawakita said recently that he applied to the State Department in February, through the U.S. Embassy here, for permission to visit the United States as a Japanese citizen without any threat of being returned to prison.

Under Consideration

The request is still under consideration, an embassy officer said recently, but added: "By logic, what a president ordered can only be changed by a president."

Kawakita believes some action is overdue. Although he has asked for permission only to visit the United States, he said that his "ultimate hope is that the stigma be lifted."

Kawakita has a friend to plead his cause — former Premier Takeo Miki, whom he has known for almost 50 years. Mr. Miki helped to persuade Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy to act on Kawakita's behalf.

The friendship began when Kawakita was 8 years old and was returning to California with his family after his first trip to Japan. Aboard ship, the Kawakitas met Mr. Miki, then a young law student making his first trip to the United States. On his second such trip,

Mr. Miki visited the Kawakita home in California.

In 1939, Kawakita was sent to Japan to college and, the following year, he enrolled in a preparatory school in Tokyo. He lived with Mr. Miki. A year later, Kawakita entered Meiji University and was attending classes there when the war broke out in 1941. Mr. Miki said Kawakita's expenses.

"There was no way money could be sent to him from the United States after the war began," Mr. Miki said.

After graduation in August, 1943, Kawakita went to work for the Japan Metallurgical Industry Co. as an interpreter. Prisoners of war — British as well as American — were assigned to the company as workers.

When the war ended, Kawakita lost his job and, in August, 1946, he returned to the United States, traveling on a passport issued by the U.S. Consulate in Yokohama.

In October, 1946, a former POW who had seen Kawakita in Japan recognized him in a store in Los Angeles. Not long afterward, Kawakita was arrested. He was charged with "giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States" and with "beating, abusing and attempting to destroy the morale and physical and mental well-being of members of the armed forces of the United States."

During his trial, 35 former POWs testified that he had abused them in prison camp.

Kawakita insists that he is innocent. If he is guilty, he asked, why was he not arrested by the U.S. occupation authorities in Japan after the war? "They were picking up everybody then," he said. "Why didn't they pick me up?"

Kawakita insists that he was a Japanese citizen during the period covered by the indictment (August, 1944, to August, 1945). He said that, since he was not an American, he could not be guilty of treason.

At his trial, however, the prosecution said he was an American. Ultimately, the Supreme Court ruled that he was an American and upheld the conviction.

Kawakita now makes a living translating for a printing company and serving as a part-time business consultant and interpreter-translator for a furniture company.

© Los Angeles Times

Seduced, Robbed Women

Saga of Russian Don Juan Provides Cultural Insight

Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (WP) — The rest of the world may be intrigued by the marital uncertainties of Christina Onassis Kausov and her Russian husband, but the talk of the town here is a Russian Don Juan and confidence man named Valentin Ivanovich Kashkov.

In little over a year, Kashkov has seduced more than 100 young attractive Russian women and taken their money.

In doing so, the 42-year-old Kashkov exploited the inherent respect the Russians generally have for the men in uniform, especially the officers corps. This sentiment rests not only on traditions of valor that the Russians officers have displayed in various battles, but also on the fact that the tradition is carefully cultivated by the government.

Gained Confidence

A tall, trim man in a well tailored suit and with agility of mind, he summons the image of a real man

in this basically male-orientated society. He began his routine by impersonating a major, gaining confidence and manners in the process, and eventually promoting himself to the rank of major general with a smart uniform, medals and the works.

Given his preference of the "intellectual type," he attached the insignia of the Soviet medical corps and declared himself a surgeon. The combination proved irresistible, at least judging by the long list of victims and the total of about \$16,000 he stole in one year.

The other evening, a number of the women on that list appeared on television to tell about Kashkov and his exploits, which sounded as though they belonged to the pages of Dostoevsky.

"We met in a restaurant," recalled Tatyana Alexeyevna, an attractive 29-year-old blonde. "He was in the uniform of a major general, a suave surgeon, gentle and sophisticated, she said. Her husband 'is a worker, a welder.'"

Referring to China

Vietnam Asks Readiness For a 'Large-Scale War'

BANGKOK, Aug. 14 (AP) — In an apparent reference to its worsening relations with China, Vietnam called on its population today to prepare for "a large-scale war of aggression."

The appeal, which did not mention China by name, was made by the Vietnamese Communist Party in a proclamation marking the forthcoming 33d anniversaries of the Aug. 19, 1945, Vietnamese revolution and Ho Chi Minh's declaration of independence from France on Sept. 2, 1945. The statement was carried by the Vietnam News Agency, monitored here.

The statement said that the Vietnamese had to "fight resolutely to win victory in the southwestern border war and stand ready to fight a large-scale war of aggression." The border war is Vietnam's conflict with Cambodia, and the reference to a possible "large-scale war" apparently stems from Vietnam's troubles with China.

International Reactionaries

The proclamation said that the Vietnamese were celebrating their national days this year "at a time when international reactionaries are working hand in glove with imperialism, feverishly opposing and sabotaging the peaceful labor of our people." The Vietnamese have been applying the term "international reactionaries" to the Chinese.

Relations between Vietnam and China have deteriorated since Chinese residents in Vietnam began fleeing the country in May, complaining of economic and political repression. Vietnam has denied the charges.

The two countries also are at odds over China's support of Cambodia in the border war and over Vietnam's alliance with the Soviet Union, which China considers its principal international foe.

Border Incidents

Several border incidents have occurred in the last two weeks involving Vietnamese and Chinese border guards. And about 3,500 ethnic Chinese reportedly are stranded at the border waiting for repatriation to China. Both sides accused the other of instigating the incidents in which border guards reportedly have been injured.

Negotiations on the repatriation of Chinese refugees to China, which began last Tuesday, are expected to continue this week in Hanoi.

China said that its dispute with Vietnam over Chinese nationals

Unsettled Frontier

The Baltimore Canyon is the first part of the U.S. Atlantic coast where oil companies have sought petroleum reservoirs containing oil and gas. It is the nation's most promising untapped frontier for new petroleum resources.

Conoco and Shell both recently halted drilling on a pair of wells east of the Texaco site and closer to shore, saying they were dry holes with no sign of oil or gas. Drilling in the Baltimore Canyon started in March.

Exploration is continuing at six wells in the area, including Texaco's.

Federal energy officials said it would take some time for Texaco to determine whether it has hit a large enough gas reservoir to be commercially developed, or whether it has found only a small pocket of gas.

Other Partners

Texaco is manager of the group in the block and has a 31.5 percent interest in it. Other partners are Allied Chemical, 12.5 percent; Transocean Exploration Co., 10 percent; Freese Oil Co., 10 percent; Getty Oil Co., 20 percent and Sun Oil Co., 16 percent.

Texaco said further drilling will be done on the well in the hope of finding more pay zones and other exploratory wells will be drilled on the 5,693 acres of the block to determine the extent of the gas reservoir and whether the installation of a production platform is justified.

This is the first real indication of the possible presence of petroleum in commercial quantities in the North Atlantic coastal waters after years of aerial and seismic exploration and almost a year of drilling.

Drilling of the successful well started April 16 from the semisubmersible platform Ocean Victory. Some indications of hydrocarbons were quickly obtained. However, at a depth of 12,025 feet, an electronic cable and logging device broke away and were lodged in the well. An attempt to raise the equipment unit failed.

The companies then decided to run steel casing and cement it in place in the well to a depth of 14,180 feet and to make tests by perforating the steel and cement casing at desired intervals with a lowered perforating gun.

Red Cross Africa Parley

NAIROBI, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Delegations from South Africa and Rhodesia are attending the first African regional meeting of the International Red Cross on the continent.

Delegates from all the 19 English-speaking countries in Africa are attending the meeting, held at the Tsavo National Park.

The officer swept Tatyana off her feet. But she refused to go to a hotel. She proposed her mother's apartment.

The affair was an instant hit with both women. They conspired to declare the general a distant cousin and introduce him to the welder. Which made the logistical problems for the lovers easier. Then Kashkov skipped town, taking along a few hundred rubles.

But how could she be so glib, the judge asked. "He was a general," Tatyana replied.

Another victim was Anya Petrova, 22, of Krasnodar. She met Kashkov when he was a lieutenant colonel and surgeon. What impressed Miss Petrova was his rank and the fact that he was gentle and understanding. He did not come on too strong, she recalled, so she decided to take a trip to Moscow with him. At his urging, she took all her savings along to do shopping.

They made love aboard the train in their sleeping compartment and upon arrival went to the central

could be resolved if an agreement signed in 1955 were implemented.

The Hsinhua news agency, in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo, said that the agreement was signed by the Communist parties of China and Vietnam.

Hsinhua contended that the question has "become so serious today" because the Vietnamese have departed from the agreement.

Europe Flights Delayed Little

PARIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Few West European air travelers were delayed today, in the fourth day of a five-day slowdown by French air traffic controllers.

Delays averaging 10 minutes were reported on scheduled flights at Orly and Charles de Gaulle Airports in Paris. Short delays or none at all were reported in Spain, Britain, Belgium, West Germany and Scandinavia. Portugal and the Netherlands reported delays of an hour or more for scheduled flights. Charter flights were delayed by no more than an hour or two in most places.

Passenger volume was running 15 percent below that of two weeks ago when a similar slowdown caused long delays.

Gas Find By Texaco

(Continued from Page 1)

feet a day, not large in itself, Texaco said. It was drilled in Block 598 of an Outer Continental Shelf area called the Baltimore Canyon, and the gas was found at depths of around 14,000 feet.

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They made love aboard the train in their sleeping compartment and upon arrival went to the central

bath, as Russians frequently do. He took her money for safekeeping, she said, telling her that "Moscow is full of thieves." He entered the section for men and disappeared from her life.

But how did he get uniforms, the judge asked a woman employee of a factory making clothes for officers. "He came in dressed as a major and he said he was just promoted to lieutenant colonel," she replied. "He also waved some papers and we gave him a uniform."

It is the kind of story that could be aired here with a didactic message. Kashkov, who never had a job in his life, has spent 18 years in prison or labor camp for similar exploits. He has now been given 10 years.

For a few foreigners here who watch the otherwise dull television and who speak fluent Russian, the episode added the other night provided insights into the functioning of this purportedly regimented society which jealousy tries to protect itself from scrutiny.

After Disaster in '76

Republicans Shift Tactics for U.S. Election

By Paul Houston
WASHINGTON — Two years ago Republicans approached the November congressional elections with high hopes of unseating Democratic House members who in 1974 had ridden into office on the coattails of voter disgust with the Watergate scandal.

But the Republican strategy went awry. Indeed, it proved so disastrous that this year, as congressional elections again draw near, the GOP has come up with sharply different maneuvers.

In 1976, the Republicans targeted millions of dollars for campaigns aimed at incumbent Democrats, especially the 78 Democratic "Watergate babies" who were elected in 1974.

The result? Republicans ousted only two Democrats and the GOP

lost a couple of its own House seats.

This time, instead of challenging incumbents, the Republican strategists have decided to fix their eyes on numerous "open" House seats — seats being vacated by Democratic congressmen who are retiring from politics or running for other offices.

The GOP's unhappy experience in 1976 and its sharp change of strategy this year point up the pitfalls and the newness of a political art known as "targeting" — deciding which opposition candidates are vulnerable and which contests are not worth the risk of a lot of campaign money.

In the ideal world of a civics class, opposing parties go all-out to win every race. In the real world of politics, however, there is never

enough money or skilled help to go around. Campaign strategists at the national level must make cold-blooded decisions to concentrate on, or "target," some campaigns while making little effort in others.

And, as the Republicans' experience two years ago demonstrated, targeting techniques, although increasingly sophisticated, are still far from perfect. In fact, the 1976 House elections helped add an important tenet to the targeters' creed.

In the words of Steven Stockmeyer, executive director of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, two years ago "we underestimated the value of the incumbency."

That is Mr. Stockmeyer's way of saying that the political pros have concluded that it is very hard to de-

feat a sitting congressman — that it is much easier to head him off before he gets into Congress. And this is what the Republicans are gearing up to try to do in November.

Democrats keenly sense the vulnerability of the 36 seats they are scheduled to vacate, but they also are hopeful about some of the 19 seats that Republicans are putting up for grabs.

Targeting's most skillful practitioners are found in the national campaign organizations of the two parties, in the AFL-CIO and in two ideological groups that actively support congressional candidates: the liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress and the conservative Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

How do the targeting strategists make their choices?

Everybody starts out by looking at past election results. Any House member who won by 55 percent or less in the last election or two is placed on a list of "marginal districts."

Looking for Weaknesses

"Also, you look for declining percentages, where you have an incumbent who a couple of elections ago got 68 percent of the vote but is now down to 59 percent. This indicates a softness," said Paul Weyrich, director of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

In making up his target list, Mr. Weyrich also uses opinion polls to test the strengths of incumbents and conservative challengers in various districts.

Mr. Weyrich's committee will target about 35 districts this year, down from about 55 in 1976, when Mr. Weyrich thought his targeting efforts would spread to thirty.

"We have seven men in the field this year compared to one in 1976, and some are in a campaign every week. So we have a better handle on the whole direction of a campaign and this will tend to make our judgments [about pouring in money and technical help] a little sounder."

But Mr. Weyrich is not optimistic about the chances of making big inroads on the Democrats this year.

"Right now, only three conservative candidates running in open seats or challenging incumbents are leading," he said. "Despite President Carter's being down on his ear, we're up against the tremendous power of incumbency and the fact that the Republican label is a disadvantage — that is, people buy the conservative philosophy but don't buy the country clubs."

Walter Moore, deputy political director of the liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress, said that his group will target between 40 and 45 liberal candidates this year.

"We try to get polling data from all the marginal seats plus additional information from the field. Then we label the districts as leaning [Democratic or Republican], close or tossup and work from there," he said.

"We're going to spend probably \$500,000 this year, while the New Right is going to spend about \$15 million," Mr. Moore said.

The Republican committee plans to contribute about \$4 million to House races, with 50 candidates in target districts getting \$30,000 each. The committee already has conducted workshops for about 300 candidates and 400 campaign managers. The party will put close to 20 pros in the field to give special help to needy campaigns.

Nixon Role Opposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — House Republican Leader John Rhodes has balanced the risks and decided that he would prefer to see the Republican Party go into November elections without any help from Nixon.

In a television interview yesterday, it was noted that some GOP officials advocate a kind of senior statesman role for Mr. Nixon, who would occasionally speak out on foreign policy.

Rep. Rhodes, when asked his opinion on such a role for Mr. Nixon, said, "I think we're getting along very well and it looks to me that the 1978 election is likely to result in a tremendous gain in seats for the Republican Party and I would just as soon keep the cast we have."

Did he think Mr. Nixon would be a political liability?

"Well, it's a risk," he said. "When things are going your way, you sort of balance the risks, and that's my reaction to it."

Petty Officer Papillard, the senior enlisted man on board, would not discuss details but said, "In my opinion Cmdr. Arnest had a style that has no room in the modern Navy. The 78 or 80 men aboard were to him just so many pieces of machinery."

Other crewmen said that the shaft failure was the last in a series of incidents, including a man allegedly being kicked and the removal of six crewmen from the ship while it was moored in New London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

A statement prepared by the Navy in response to the allegations said that the captain "does not recall ever having kicked anyone."

The Globe said that crewmen with whom the newspaper talked were adamant that the incident occurred at battle stations one day.

The New London incident, labeled by the crew as the "Monday morning massacre," occurred "following standard Navy procedures," the Navy said. The crew members removed all have had their submarine qualifications restored.

The crewmen also alleged that Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward hatch, one of three reserved for officers and chiefs. The crewmen said that the other hatches were dangerous because of power lines and ice on rungs in the winter.

As she began her swim here yesterday, about 50 miles west of Havana, Miss Nyad, 28, told her crew, "I guess I'll see you all in 2 1/2 days."

It is estimated that it would take her about 65 hours to reach

the chain of islands lying south-west of the tip of Florida.

If she succeeds, it will be the longest open-water swim on record.

Miss Nyad's exact position was not known today because of a radio outage, but Mr. Gunderesen said the Coast Guard had picked up a faint signal at midnight that indicated she was about 18 miles from Cuba.

The report of the beginning of the swim was relayed to the United States by messages hand-carried to Havana, then telephoned to U.S. news agencies.

Miss Nyad was subdued as she began her swim.

Two Cuban divers helped her into her shark cage, a heavy wire mesh contraption propelled by rear motors and piloted by its own skipper.



Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich

Recount Ordered

Young Cleveland Mayor Narrowly Survives Recall

By Joseph L. Wagner

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Dennis Kucinich, 31, the Cleveland mayor who was opposed by most of the city's major institutions, yesterday survived a recall election by 276 votes. A recount has been ordered.

Complete but unofficial returns showed Mr. Kucinich with 60,308 votes of 120,340 cast, or 50.1 percent. He won election to his two-year term last November by 3,000 votes of 180,000.

"One vote is good enough for me," Mr. Kucinich said. "I want to thank God and the people of Cleveland for ignoring my imperfections and giving my administration another chance."

Robert Hughes, a member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, said that a mandatory recount was to start today at public expense because of the narrow margin.

"It's hardly what you'd call a mandate," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Kucinich, one of the youngest big-city mayors in the United States, was elected on a populist, anti-establishment theme, promising sweeping reforms of city government.

A one-time student activist, he worked through the system and rose from a lower middle class neighborhood to the highest office in city government.

Only about 40 percent of Cleveland's registered voters turned out, despite perfect weather and the opportunity to vote in the first Sunday election held in Ohio.

The Cleveland City Council, which is largely against Mr. Kucinich, chose Sunday for the vote in the hope of crippling Mr. Kucinich's chances of beating the recall.

With race relations as an issue, Council President George Forbes had said that Cleveland's black population would be more apt to vote on a Sunday while whites, who favored Mr. Kucinich, would be "on the golf course and in their boats."

Although the black turnout was lighter than the recall forces had hoped, voting patterns indicated that Mr. Kucinich's strength in white wards had seriously eroded.

2 Missing in Crash Of U.S. Navy Plane

AGANA, Guam, Aug. 14 (AP) — A Navy plane carrying Undersecretary of the Interior James Joseph and 29 other persons crashed and along with 16 miles west of Guam, the Navy said.

Mr. Joseph and 27 others survived the crash of the C-117, but two Navy men were listed as missing, a Navy spokesman in Honolulu said.

The twin-engine piston plane was bound for the Yap Islands, about 575 miles southwest of here when it crashed. The plane stayed aloft at least five minutes before it sank.

U.S. Swimmer Sets Out On a 130-Mile Journey

ORTEJASO, Cuba, Aug. 14 (AP) — Her battle with bureaucracy left behind on Cuban shores, marathon swimmer Diana Nyad is now fighting the way she knows best, struggling with waves and fatigue to make the 130-mile swim to the Florida Keys.

"The size of the waves is the only thing that could defeat that girl," Ken Gunderesen, the swimmer's operations manager, said yesterday.

The waves were three-feet high as she set out.

As she began her swim here yesterday, about 50 miles west of Havana, Miss Nyad, 28, told her crew, "I guess I'll see you all in 2 1/2 days."

It is estimated that it would take her about 65 hours to reach

the chain of islands lying south-west of the tip of Florida.

If she succeeds, it will be the longest open-water swim on record.

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Miss Nyad was subdued as she began her swim.

Two Cuban divers helped her into her shark cage, a heavy wire mesh contraption propelled by rear motors and piloted by its own skipper.

LE LAVANDOU, France, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — British dance band leader Victor Silvester, 78, died here today after going for a swim near his Riviera home, police said.

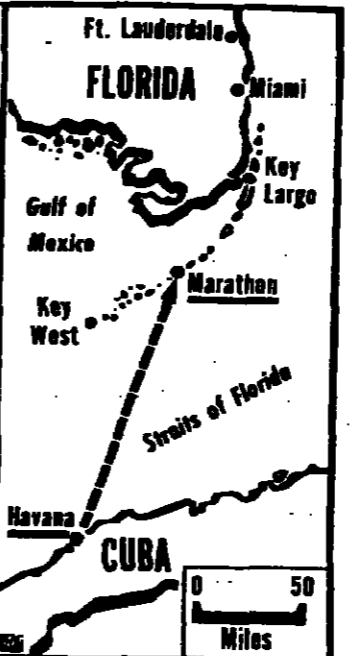
The police said that Mr. Silvester collapsed on the beach after his swim. Mr. Silvester apparently had a heart attack, they said.

Mr. Silvester became famous in 1927 when he won the world's professional ballroom championship.

He served in the London Scottish and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders during World War I and was awarded the Italian bronze medal for military valor in 1917.

Mr. Silvester formed his own orchestra in 1935. Generations of British radio and television audiences before and after World War II listened to his broadcasts.

Over the years, his records sold by the millions — the most familiar was his theme tune, "You're Dancing on My Heart."



Federal Reserve Testing System

U.S. Computerized Code Believed 'Unbreakable'

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP) — The Federal Reserve Board is testing what computer scientists believe is the world's first unbreakable code system to maintain secrecy of the funds the Fed transfers from bank to bank and the projections it makes of foreign currency exchange rates.

The computerized code is being plugged into the Federal Reserve's telephone lines to garble phone messages so completely that it would be impossible to get useful information from a tap on the lines. An estimate of the time needed to break the code being tested is 17,000 years.

Another estimate is 15 years but only by using an enormous machine whose cost might be \$200 million and whose sole purpose would be to perform an exhaustive search for the key. The machine would try every possible key until it stumbled on the right one.

"Even then you would have only a customer's key," said Walter Tuchman of the International Business Machines Corp. in Kingston, N.Y., where the first computerized code was developed. "It would be a ridiculous undertaking."

The system being tested by the Federal Reserve is the first of what is expected to be numerous uses for the unbreakable code keys. Several European governments are considering the system to guard telephone links to far-flung embassies. At least two European banks have ordered the system and a Japanese bank is understood to have ordered it.

To Protect Privacy

So have half a dozen U.S. banks and multinational corporations whose telephone lines are crowded with confidential traffic. The Social Security Administration is looking at it as a way to protect the privacy of the estimated 140 million Americans it has on file.

The computerized code is called Data Encryption Standard (DES), the name given it by the National Bureau of Standards which adopted it two years ago as a model to safeguard government information stored and transmitted by computers.

First developed by IBM, DES involves the use of what mathematicians call an encryption algorithm. In the art of cryptology, an algorithm transforms intelligible text into coded gibberish by procedures so complicated that decryption depends on first-hand knowledge of the procedures.

Also essential is a key, that mysterious third part in a cryptographic machine that controls the transformation of text into gibberish and back to text again. Without the key, even knowing the procedures is useless.

In the DES, the key is 56 digits long. That means the key is any combination of those 56 digits. The key is usually punched into the DES machine when information is ready to be coded, stored and transmitted.

Stored on Chip

Inside the DES machine is the algorithm. It is stored on a chip smaller than a postage stamp that carries the equivalent of 3,500 electrical circuits. Also stored on the chip is the key so that, when the right combination of digits is punched in, the algorithm is ready to start coding information.

The algorithm took five years to develop. It can decode information at a speed of 250,000 per second. Its speed helps give it what computer people call "random access," meaning it can retrieve information to be coded without disturbing other information in the same computer file.

For instance, it can reach into a file and withdraw a patient's name, age, occupation and physical condition, without retrieving the patient's psychiatric condition, which is very important if privacy is to be protected.

The steps from research and development to testing by the Federal Reserve Board have not been easy. There have been charges by computer scientists that DES has been tampered with by the National Security Agency, the supersecret cryptographic arm of the Pentagon whose job is codes, code-breaking and eavesdropping. So serious were the charges that the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence con-

ducted classified hearings last spring.

Stanford University scientist Martin Hellman charged that the National Security Agency ordered IBM to limit the length of the key to 56 digits. Mr. Hellman said a 56-digit key was small enough to be broken by the National Security Agency's secret machines. Mr. Hellman suggested that the agency did not want any encryption machines on the market that it could not break.

Mr. Hellman suggested there may have been collusion between IBM and the agency. He said they might have conspired to place a "Trojan Horse" concept of mathematics into the algorithm so that the agency could shortcut its solution and break the code. He suggested that the reason it took so long to develop the algorithm was to devise its Trojan Horse.

The intelligence committee cleared the agency of tampering in the selection of the 56-digit key. The committee also found no evidence of any Trojan Horse. The committee did say that the agency indirectly assisted IBM in development of the algorithm and selection of its key.

But testimony revealed that the agency asked IBM to keep secret why the algorithm and key were designed the way they are. The reason given the committee was that IBM "had inadvertently reinvented some of the secret techniques" already in use at the agency to encode and decode messages.

The Senate committee is convinced the key is not only adequate but also unbreakable. If a technological breakthrough threatens in the next 10 years to change that, IBM claims all it has to do is double the size of the key to make it permanently unbreakable.

2 Bombs Found In New York, One at the UN

One at the UN

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Two bombs were found early today. One was on a window ledge at the United Nations and the other was inside a locker at Grand Central Station, the police said.

They said that two notes, "written in a foreign language," also were found, but refused to reveal the contents of the messages. Bomb experts said that the explosive devices were not the work of the Puerto Rican group FALN.

Early this morning, a man with a Spanish accent phoned a television station and said that a bomb had been placed in a Grand Central locker by "freedom fighters."

The police bomb squad defused the bomb.

The bomb at the United Nations was found by UN security guards, who spotted it on a window ledge outside the window of the organization's library.

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Mr. Hellman suggested there may have been collusion between IBM and the agency. He said they might have conspired to place a "Trojan Horse" concept of mathematics into the algorithm so that the agency could shortcut its solution and break the code. He suggested that the reason it took so long to develop the algorithm was to devise its Trojan Horse.

The intelligence committee cleared the agency of tampering in the selection of the 56-digit key. The committee also found no evidence of any Trojan Horse. The committee did say that the agency indirectly assisted IBM in development of the algorithm and selection of its key.

But testimony revealed that the agency asked IBM to keep secret why the algorithm and key were designed the way they are. The reason given the committee was that IBM "had inadvertently reinvented some of the secret techniques" already in use at the agency to encode and decode messages.

The Senate committee is convinced the key is not only adequate but also unbreakable. If a technological breakthrough threatens in the next 10 years to change that, IBM claims all it has to do is double the size of the key to make it permanently unbreakable.

Stored on Chip

Inside the DES machine is the algorithm. It is stored on a chip smaller than a postage stamp that carries the equivalent of 3,500 electrical circuits. Also stored on the chip is the key so that, when the right combination of digits is punched in, the algorithm is ready to start coding information.

The algorithm took five years to develop. It can decode information at a speed of 250,000 per second. Its speed helps give it what computer people call "random access," meaning it can retrieve information to be coded without disturbing other information in the same computer file.

For instance, it can reach into a file and withdraw a patient's name, age, occupation and physical condition, without retrieving the patient's psychiatric condition, which is very important if privacy is to be protected.

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Striking patrolman is searched as police pickets were arrested in Memphis yesterday.

Police Strike Continues

Memphis Firemen Vote to Walk Out

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Union firemen voted today to defy a court order and join police officers on strike against the city, where Tennessee National Guardsmen had been mobilized only hours earlier as the municipal emergency developed.

Nonstriking police officers, backed by riot-equipped patrolmen, arrested 60 striking patrolmen.

Defying a court injunction and an ultimatum by Mayor Wyatt Chandler to return to work, the police strikers were arrested as they picketed the city's four precincts. They were charged with violating a dusk-to-dawn curfew and with "threatening breach of peace."

Members of the International Firefighters Association gathered at midmorning to discuss the city's latest wage offer. Union President Kubron Huddleston urged firemen to return to work rather than resume the strike that was interrupted by a court order July 4. He said his members "listened and they bowed."

About 300 police supervisors and nonstriking, with help from Shelby County Sheriff's deputies, patrolled the streets after a relatively calm weekend.

Mayor Chandler ordered about 100 armed Tennessee guardsmen, part of the 1,200 soldiers activated, to help nonstriking policemen arrest picketing officers at precinct houses.

At a televised news conference early today, Mayor Chandler said that he had decided to deploy the guardsmen after rocks were thrown through windows at central police headquarters and two precinct stations.

The soldiers, wearing plastic face masks and body armor and carrying automatic rifles, roared down Union Avenue in a convoy of trucks and tracked vehicles.

About 1,100 policemen have seen on strike since Thursday night when the union rejected the city's final wage offer. Supervisory officers and sheriff's deputies working 12-hour shifts have been providing police patrols during the strike.

The wage offer called for a three-step wage increase between now and Oct. 1. It would raise a veteran patrolman's monthly base pay from \$1,148 to \$1,224 immediately.

Mayor Chandler ordered the dusk-to-dawn curfew Friday and said that only law enforcement and emergency services personnel would be allowed on the streets during curfew hours.

The mayor said that striking police who refused to report to work would be fired, effective with the union rejected the report, beginning at 12:01 a.m. today.

Several officers had attempted to return to duty yesterday afternoon, but they were turned back by angry pickets.

Prospects for a quick end to the walkout were dim.

David Baker, president of the Memphis Police Association, which represents about 1,100 officers, said last night that his executive board had withdrawn authorization to seek a reopening of the talks.

The policemen continued their walkout after their own ranks, a serious rift in their own ranks, strikers shouted down Mr. Baker at midnight Saturday when he attempted to urge them to go back to work in accordance with a court order.

But by last night, Mr. Baker and more militant union leaders had re-

solved their differences, and rank-and-file members cheered Mr. Baker when he announced that he would resume leadership.

The desperate labor crisis hit as thousands of Elvis Presley fans arrived in Memphis for observances in connection with the first anniversary of the singer's death Aug. 16.

Vester Presley, uncle of the late singer and a guard at his Graceland Mansion, said 8,000 to 10,000 visitors were expected to wind through the mansion grounds today to view the Presley gravesite.

Study Shows Growing Number In U.S. Postponing Marriage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The number of single Americans has grown so fast in the 1970s that more than 1 in 10 households is now headed by someone who has never been married, according to a Census Bureau study released yesterday.

The biggest gains were in the 20-to-34 age group where, the report said, a rapidly growing number of men and women are either postponing marriage or forgetting it entirely.

The report said that there are now 52.7 million single persons between the ages of 20 and 34 in the United States, up 28 percent from 1970.

The highest proportion of singles are in the 20-24 bracket, where 66 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women have never married.

Comparatively, eight years ago 55 percent of the men in that age group and 36 percent of the women were single.

"This change is apparently related to an increasing tendency for young men and women to either marry at later ages, or perhaps not marry at all," the report said.

The report said that "most" of the men and women in the 20-24 group "will probably marry eventually."

However, it said that there was a corresponding increase in the 25-29 and 30-34 age brackets, which suggested "more and more young adults are pursuing alternatives to marriage for longer periods of time."

Crew of U.S. A-Sub Says Commander Risked Lives

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — With sardonic humor, the crew members of the U.S. nuclear submarine Tullibee called the pile of sand on the engine room floor the "Charles Arnest Memorial Beach."

But when the propeller shaft broke a few days later while the ship was submerged in the Mediterranean, some crewmen decided that they did not want to return to the sea with their captain, Cmdr. Charles Arnest.

The snapping of the shaft June 16 caused the Tullibee's engine room to flood, and the Navy termed the incident "near catastrophic." The ship is now in drydock at the Polaris submarine base in Rota, Spain, undergoing repairs.

In interviews with the Boston Globe, crewmen said that soon after the Tullibee left Naples on June 8 they had noticed sand coming into the engine room from the shaft bearing. They said that they called the captain and told him they suspected it was from the propeller shaft, a steel tube filled with sand to give it stability. But he said that the sand came from the harbor, they told the newspaper.

When the shaft broke, an inch of it remained inside the bearing, providing enough of a stopper to slow the flooding so the Tullibee could surface.

"One more inch and I would not be here talking to you," a crewman said.

The crewmen said that Cmdr. Arnest did not mention receiving the warning in his report on the incident.

Master Chief Petty Officer George Papillard began compiling a journal a month after Cmdr. Arnest took command of the ship in March, 1977. He told the newspaper he had planned to submit it to the Navy as soon as he retired early last month.

"I destroyed it because some of the entries were colored by personal rancor," he said. "But I'll say this, I considered Cmdr. Arnest to be a borderline Captain Queeg-Captain Bligh."

Petty Officer Papillard, the senior enlisted man on board, would not discuss details but said, "In my opinion Cmdr. Arnest had a style that has no room in the modern Navy. The 78 or 80 men aboard were to him just so many pieces of machinery."

Other crewmen said that the shaft failure was the last in a series of incidents, including a man allegedly being kicked and the removal of six crewmen from the ship while it was moored in New London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

A statement prepared by the Navy in response to the allegations said that the captain "does not recall ever having kicked anyone."

The Globe said that crewmen with whom the newspaper talked were adamant that the incident occurred at battle stations one day.

The New London incident, labeled by the crew as the "Monday morning massacre," occurred "following standard Navy procedures," the Navy said. The crew members removed all have had their submarine qualifications restored.

The crewmen also alleged that Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward hatch, one of three reserved for officers and chiefs. The crewmen said that the other hatches were dangerous because of power lines and ice on rungs in the winter.

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Illusions About the Gas Game

The collapse of the natural-gas compromise in the U.S. Congress — an event that appears very likely — would have dire political consequences. It would signify the demise of President Carter's energy plan. It would tell voters that a disorganized and chaotic Congress wouldn't make up its mind. It would warn other nations that the United States does not care to fashion any sort of energy policy beyond the status quo. It would be a failure of government.

The immediate responsibility for rescuing the compromise lies with the 42 senators and representatives who serve on the conference committee. Last May the conferees announced an agreement, in principle. Ever since, they have been trying to reduce the principle to legislative language, with the quarrels deepening as time passed. The peculiarly depressing thing about this spectacle is that the negotiators on both sides are being pushed and hounded by constituencies committed to utterly unrealistic hopes and beliefs.

The corridors of the congressional office buildings have lately been crowded with independent gas producers in their tooled boots, demanding that Congress sink the compromise. It's not the big oil companies that carry the political weight when emotions rise. It's the thousands of independents and wildcaters who swing congressional votes — and congressional elections. A good many of those independents have persuaded themselves that if the compromise loses, Congress will go on to deregulate gas completely next year. That, in our judgment, is absolutely wrong. If the compromise loses, nobody in Congress will touch the issue again for a decade. For the men caught in the middle of this conference, it has been an ugly and bruising experience. None of them intends to repeat it.

On the other side, among the consumers' lobbies, the prevailing spirit is an obdurate naivete. It sees the entire issue as purely a moral test — a celestial struggle between the infinite goodness of the consumer and the

infinite greed of the producer — in which all considerations of production costs, market conditions and prices of competing fuels are irrelevant. All matters of fact, like the recurrent gas shortages, are brushed aside as products of monstrous conspiracies among the gas and oil companies.

If there is no compromise and no legislation, the prices of natural gas will continue to be set by the federal regulators. Ironically, people on each side are convinced that the regulators will favor them. They can't all be right. Past history suggests strongly that regulation would produce a pattern of irregular rises in prices, but not as fast as the compromise would provide. The producers who want to gamble on a rapid jump in regulated price ceilings are probably wrong. The consumer lobbyists who are counting on a price rollback are certainly wrong.

What if there's no legislation? To meet the shortages, the United States will begin importing Mexican gas at a price half again as high as the highest permitted to any American producer. Then it will turn to Algerian gas and Alaskan gas, both brought in at prices twice as high as the Mexican gas. All those costs will eventually find their way to you-know-who. The idea that continued regulation will protect the consumer, and guarantee him a continued supply of fuel at low prices, is the most expensive illusion of all. Meanwhile, the litigation and uncertainty churned up by the regulatory process will probably keep U.S. production lower than it would have been under legislation.

The gas compromise is nobody's ideal. In the long struggle to accommodate a great variety of conflicting views, it has become enormously complicated, and that kind of complexity always makes trouble. There is only one thing that you can really say for the compromise — but it is the only thing that matters: The legislation would serve everybody, consumer and producer alike, better than the alternative, which is no legislation at all for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Assassinations Committee

Nothing about the brief, tumultuous history of the House Assassinations Committee has been very reassuring. Its genesis was marked by personal and institutional wrangling: between the House and the committee and among the committee members and staff themselves. The thing didn't even look remotely serious for a long time. Its former chairman, Rep. Henry Gonzalez of Texas, and its former chief counsel, Richard Sprague, both had to be replaced after a protracted bout of foolish and degraded antics had reduced the committee's credibility to zero. Add to that the fact that there exists in the United States an assassination subculture ready to promote every gruesome, weird and dingbat theory anyone ever could have thought of plus the fact that much has now been brought to light that at least casts doubt on the official versions of what occurred — and you do not exactly have a recipe for hearings that will inspire public confidence in whatever conclusions they may reach.

We mention all this, however, mainly by way of setting it aside for the moment. For the committee is under new management; its chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes of Ohio, and its chief counsel, Robert Blakey, appear to have managed to glue the wreckage of the committee enterprise back together with considerable skill and also to be pursuing the committee's two investigations (the Martin Luther King and the John F. Kennedy murders) with a degree of discretion and decorum that were flamboyantly lacking before. It should be evident in the public hearings that opened yesterday and which will continue in the fall whether the committee has really gotten its act together. Our point is that the value of its effort should be judged by what unfolds — not by recollections of its recent squalid past or by certain hijinx and diversions that are bound to accompany the proceedings.

We have in mind the current controversy over whether an undercover agent of the committee spied on, secretly taped, and stole letters from the brother of James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Dr. King. This allegation is under investigation by the committee. It is evidently part of the struggle between the committee and Mark Lane, who is representing James Earl Ray. It is a measure of how far the committee has come from its days and months in the slough of public contempt that people now seem willing at least to hear out its response to the charges and to wait for the results of a committee investigation of what went on.

Given the nature of the crimes under investigation, the fact that in the Ray case there is not even a Warren Commission Report equivalent (i.e., a body of serious investigative material and testimony, never mind how partial and profoundly flawed), and all the passions and interests and prejudices that are bound to come into play with these hearings, you have to expect that there will be much suspicion, conflict and disorder. This, in our view, needs to be watched with a great deal of sophistication and discrimination so as to be able to distinguish that which is an attempt to discredit the proceedings from that which may be evidence of committee weakness along the old and familiar lines. What we are saying is that the House Assassinations Committee has, by its conduct to date under new management, earned the right to be heard out and then judged by the public. Considering where it started, that is no mean achievement.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

World Communist Power

[Chairman] Hua's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia comes as a reminder that China still regards herself as a world Communist power no less than a world power, and seeks all ideological justification for policies based on the balance of power. While intensifying diplomatic activity in bordering countries, Peking is now showing intense interest in the EEC and Nato, which she regards as essential counterweights to Soviet expansionism. The Sino-Japanese treaty is basically the ending of a state of war and winding up of old quarrels. The West will warmly welcome this and the resulting improvement in the world balance of power.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London)

Future of Ulster

Britain [should] announce its unshakable intention to withdraw altogether from Northern Ireland, to give the people of the province the freedom to decide what their future is to be.

So far as Britain is concerned, the time has come to call it a day. That does not mean withdrawal overnight, which could be dangerous.

But the next British government should declare that on a date five years from now Ulster will be given its independence and that British forces, finance and administration will depart.

—From the Daily Mirror (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 15, 1903

LONDON — King Edward VII prorogated Parliament with a speech in which he listed various British diplomatic successes and praised what he termed improvements in the lot of both his Irish and Indian subjects. The king announced the implementation of the first clauses in the Sino-British navigation and commerce treaty, and went on to mention the recent improvement in relations between Britain and France. But he stated that the troubled situation in the Balkans could nevertheless benefit from the peaceful cooperation of the Ottoman Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1928

PARIS — A blow to the self-styled American gourmet who believes that God created wine-drinking countries first was delivered at the Hotel George V here by Lucius M. Boomer, president of the Louis Sherry Ice Cream Co. Mr. Boomer told Herald reporters that French citizens are forming long queues at his newly opened store on the Champs Elysees, and devaluing his products with gusto. The day has already arrived, Mr. Boomer contends, when Americans rub shoulders with Frenchmen in Paris cafes, the former drinking wine and the latter ice cream sodas.



President Carter's Fight

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When a federal grand jury charged agents of the Chilean dictatorship with murdering Orlando Letelier, a good deal was written about the determined investigation needed to solve the crime. But political commitment was just as necessary.

If Gerald Ford had been elected in 1976 — and Henry Kissinger, the colonel's friend, had remained in power — can anyone believe that investigators would have been allowed to follow the trail into the Chilean regime? The responsibility for demonstrating that the United States will not stand for political murder in the streets of Washington was Jimmy Carter's.

The point is worth making because so little credit is given to President Carter for anything these days. Sneering at him has become a national sport. And of course he has had his share of mistakes, fumbles, uncertainties. But I think he has been right, and courageous, on a large number of important questions.

Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, he has tackled a series of problems that could do him no good politically but that required action in the national interest:

- The Panama dispute had festered for years, with no president willing to push the canal negotiations to a conclusion and risk a Senate fight over ratification of the treaties Mr. Carter acted.
- In Africa, the rebellions in Namibia and Rhodesia, posing serious threats of wider war, had defied solution. The Carter administration set out to deal with them, not by bluster, which might have been popular, but by patient diplomacy. And in Namibia, at least, it has made remarkable progress.

- The Turkish arms embargo was right originally, as a matter of both law and policy, after Turkey misused American arms in its invasions of Cyprus. But the embargo had become counter-productive, and there was an opportunity to work with a sensible Turkish government. Mr. Carter took the political risk of offending the Greek-

American community and took the necessary step to end the embargo. Even more prickly was the sale of war planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt as well as Israel. The concerns of Israel were understandable, but on balance its interests and those of the United States would both be served if conservative Arab powers looked to the United States for security. Mr. Carter understood that and acted, despite the greatest political risk.

Domestic Area

In domestic affairs, too, Mr. Carter has been willing to challenge vested interests:

- Civil service reform sounds dull, but it is vital to the restoration of public confidence in government. It is fraught with what has become one of the most deeply entrenched and reactionary interests in the country: the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is fighting for reform as no other president has.

- The Carter energy program is a melange, but it has one central purpose: to raise American energy prices to somewhere near the world level. There is enormous political resistance to that end, and to the means he has chosen of minimizing the impact on individuals. But doing nothing, as past presidents have done, has undermined the dollar.

- Like President Ford, Mr. Carter has proposed to remove some of the anti-competitive cushion from regulated industries, starting with the airlines. While Congress dithers on that legislation, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, Alfred Kahn, has changed air travel for millions by encouraging competition and lower fares.

Those are some examples of Mr. Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

Carter might pause a moment and think what their favorite certifier liberal could do as president in today's climate. Or they might consider how hard it is to deal with a fractionated, parochial Congress. Congressional government? One look at that body would be enough to frighten anyone.

Mr. Carter has gone both ways in dealing with Congress. After bruising that most sensitive plant, Congressional self-esteem, he has been way over to be accommodating. I think he has overdone it. The time is coming to take on this Congress as Harry Truman took on the Do-Nothing Eightieth — even though this one is controlled by the president's own party.

If Mr. Carter is really opposed to another nuclear aircraft carrier, as he says, he ought to veto the massive bill calling for one. If Congress decides to cut taxes for the rich, he should draw on the tax-reform sentiment in the country and fight. He should follow his instinct and stand up to George Meany on the issue of inflation. The country likes a fighter, and on most of the issues Jimmy Carter is right.

The Drive Against French Socialists

By Norman Jacobson

PARIS — Repeat a lie loudly enough and often enough, and eventually it is going to find believers. This was the underlying strategy of the "big-lie" technique used by Stalin and Hitler and now being employed by France's Communist leadership in the campaign to discredit the Socialist Party in the eyes of the French working class.

The lie in question is that the Socialists have been moving to the right to join forces with the Giscardians. Communist Party leaders began making the charge when the Union of the Left broke apart last September over the issue of updating the Common Program. They have been repeating it periodically ever since, choosing to ignore the fact that the four major wings of the Socialist Party, whatever their other disagreements, are united on the goal of abolishing capitalism in France.

In their campaign against the Socialists, the Communists have exploited a number of recent events with a vigor that has surprised some observers and further embittered Socialist-Communist relations. One such event was President Giscard d'Estaing's announcement of his country's willingness to accept Spain into the Common Market, provided agreement could be reached on safeguards for the French farmers most directly affected. Francois Mitterrand's assertion of a similar willingness on the part of the Socialist Party, as one touchstone of Communist charges of Socialist-Giscardian convergence.

Saw No Irony

The Communists saw no irony in the fact that their opposition Spain's entry into the Common Market paralleled that voiced by Gaullist chief Jacques Chirac; that by their own logic this parallel would consist of moving further to the right than the Socialists. (And it might be noted for record that in voicing their opposition to the Spanish entry, the Communists paraded to chauvinist sentiments in a way that would have made the trio of apostles of proletarian internationalism — Marx, Engels and Lenin — turn over in their graves.)

The announcement about a week ago by Robert Fabre, former leader of the Left Radicals, that he considered accepting a candidacy proposed by President Giscard d'Estaing to investigate the much unemployment problem, provided further and even more welcome grist for the Communist campaign

against Socialists. Party leaders seized on the development to charge that Fabre's action furnished indisputable proof that the Socialists were moving to the right and had been moving in that direction since last September.

The evidence for these charges does not withstand serious scrutiny. First, after all, is not even a member of the Socialist Party? He asserted that he agreed to Giscard's proposal on his own responsibility and carry out the study only if his negotiations for an objective inquiry met and if he has complete freedom to investigate and to reach his own conclusions.

Criticized

Who knows? Conceivably, the leader of the Left Radicals could make a significant contribution. But Fabre's explanations could for little. His own party dissociated itself from him, and he was sharply urged to abandon the project. In turn, the Socialists sharply criticized Fabre for consorting with Giscard while noting that Communist exploitation of the incident to implicate them in the purest tradition of the Giscardians that Stalin used those he intended to liquidate.

It is only natural to inquire what the Communists hope to gain from their intensified big-lie campaign against the Socialists. Two objectives come readily to mind. First, as the Communists began to prepare for their forthcoming Congress, the party hierarchy seeks to dispel any dissatisfaction among members over its own conduct of the elections by pinning sole responsibility for the Left defeat on the Socialists. Second, it hopes to stir discord within a Socialist Party that is far from united; and by weakening it, perhaps regain for the Communists the position of preeminence held as the leading party of the left.

For years now the Communist leadership has been fostering Stalinist tactics and affirming its sacred commitment to democratic procedures and practices. But its actions in the big-lie campaign against the Socialists speak louder than words, and they prompt one to ask: If this is how the Communist Party treats the Socialists, what can it expect of its allies, who hold no governmental power and is operating within the framework of a democracy, how would it treat them — not to mention opponents — if it ever came to power?

I commend this question to the attention of the Socialists.

The U.S. and Technology Gap

By Martha H. Frangiadakis

WASHINGTON — Most Americans feel that the United States is the greatest country in the world. We assume prowess in every area of national endeavor, including superiority in trade and in scientific and technical efforts. Recently, it seems we can no longer take our superiority in trade for granted. Nations are seriously competing with and dominating markets once thought to be the exclusive domain of American industry.

The reasons the United States is losing its edge in many markets, especially high-technology markets — are complex.

The United States is becoming less competitive in high-technology markets. Today there are no 35-mm cameras or color television sets manufactured in the United States; we once dominated those markets. We maintain a lead in only three high-technology areas — computers, the aerospace industry and heavy electronics — and the Japanese are spending huge sums to close the gap in the computer industry.

Spending Off

Each year, we are spending a smaller percentage of our gross national product on basic research and development. On the other hand, our main competitors have increased their efforts in this area.

There are many reasons for this decline: Industry's lack of venture capital; restrictive tax policies, and the tendency of large corporations to excel in production and marketing, while leaving the smaller, more innovative companies to make the technological breakthroughs. Industry's reaction to the capture of some of its markets by foreign competitors has been to retrench to a position of "let's produce what we know how to produce, as well as we can — spend the least for the most result."

The "not invented here" syndrome has also had an effect. The technology policymakers in the United States, both at the governmental and industrial levels, are now in their 50s and 60s. Their last working-level contact with engineering innovations was 20 years ago, when we were an unchallenged leader. Many still believe that no one can do anything better than we can, and so they are less inclined to adopt from and copy foreign innovations, as our foreign competitors did to achieve their positions.

Wrong Reason

Re John Dornberg from Munich (JHT, July 25): I do not think, that the Stauffenberg group emanates all the glory Mr. Dornberg attaches to it. These men paid with their lives; they are considered martyrs. . . . It seems to me that they attempted to kill for the wrong reasons: namely NOT for the beginning of a criminal war and the destruction of Europe, but because Germany could not win this war, with Der Fuehrer as a head of the all-obedient German people. MRS. SIGNE SCANZONI, Ehrwald, Austria.

Can't Keep Edge

The result is that, because we invest less in basic research and development, we are not able to maintain the leading edge in technology and, therefore, are less able to develop new products, refine old

ones and direct them toward new markets.

The problem is that we, as a nation, have not developed a policy on this subject. Clearly, we are worried about it. Congress is holding hearings about it. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy is urging the academic and technical communities to lobby Congress to put more research and development money into the budget.

But our concern is sporadic — not pervasive or directed. Within the government, different branches react differently to the problem. The Department of Commerce, for example, warns against the threats to heavy electronics and computer industries from other nations, while the Justice Department stuns anti-trust actions against IBM and AT&T that are designed to make those companies more competitive with smaller U.S. companies, but will make them less competitive with Japan, West Germany and other overseas competitors.

Our sporadic concern and our ability to put off decisions to the last possible moment could be a recipe for disaster.

Short Lead Time

We, as a nation, are continually working with a short lead time. Our national budget is planned on a yearly basis. Our congressmen are elected every two years — making them more concerned with the short-term effect of their votes than with long-term considerations. These and other more complex elements in our society, have given us a talent for ignoring long-term questions. Coupled with this is that undying belief that the United States is always No. 1. If we avoid formulating a policy and taking a position on our losing the competitive edge in overseas markets, we may wake up some day and say, "By God, our technical lead in the

world has vanished — we've got to do something about it now!"

What will that instant fix be? Probably a knee-jerk reaction of "pull of the drawbridge" — slap on the tariffs against foreign-produced goods." This has already started to happen; witness the call for quotas and tariffs in the shoe industry, the screw-and-fastener industry, and the steel industry.

The time for sensible and more considered decisions is running out. Within a few years, the United States will lose unrecoverable ground to competitors (if our aim is to stay No. 1), and that's when desperate cries for action will be heard. Our modern world is fraught with complexities over which we have no direct control — for example, the petroleum supply situation and the availability of certain raw materials. It is unconscionable for us to surrender an aspect of economic life that we can control.

Martha H. Frangiadakis is a legislative assistant in the Washington office of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and frequently contributes to their magazine, Mechanical Engineering, from which this article was adapted by The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Fees, Stakes Are High

Energy Lawyers a New Breed

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON — "Thank God for all these federal energy regulations," said a Washington lawyer recently. "I've got children who need an education."

The attorney has good reason to give thanks and little reason to worry about the cost of educating his children. Although a relatively young man, he is clearing more than \$250,000 a year and has every prospect of greater earnings in the future.

He belongs to a little-known but fast-multiplying group known as energy lawyers, attorneys whose special knowledge of federal energy laws and policies can be worth millions of dollars — sometimes even billions — to their clients in potential sales and profits.

The law always has been a major growth industry in Washington. At least one out of every 10 men on the street here, it has been estimated, is a lawyer. The District Bar Association, which does not include all the lawyers in the city, has 26,000 members.

Yet the energy lawyers are different. Unlike such nationally known Washington counselors as Edward Bennett Williams and Clark Clifford, most are virtually unknown outside their field. And, while such lawyer-lobbying groups as the tax specialists and patent attorneys have been around for decades, energy lawyers were almost nonexistent until three or four years ago.

"Ten years ago," one Washington lawyer said, "there were only a

couple of them in private practice here. Now, there are a couple of hundred."

Far more important than the rapid rise in their earnings, numbers and prestige, however, is the range and intensity of their influence on government decisions.

In representing major oil companies, independent refiners and producers, electric utilities, natural gas pipeline companies, coal mine operators, and, to a lesser extent, consumers, unions and public power cooperatives, the energy lawyers are involved in decisions on federal laws, rules and policies that ultimately affect almost everyone in the United States.

The energy crisis that began with the Arab oil embargo in 1973 presented the federal government with enormous problems: how to cushion the economic impact of huge price increases, how to curb dependence on foreign oil, how to wean Americans from their wasteful habits and how to expand domestic oil and gas production. At the same time, there was pressure to reduce pollution, improve strip-mining practices, increase worker safety and prevent environmental damage.

Washington responded with a torrent of laws, rules, regulations, policies and policy proposals.

"No Feasible Way" "There is no feasible way to determine how many energy regulations there are," a Department of Energy spokesman said recently. "You'd need a computer for it." One compendium of federal rules

— and not a complete one — runs to more than 2,800 pages.

The energy lawyers have been involved at every stage in the consideration, adoption and implementation of almost every rule, law or legislative proposal.

Joseph Califano, who represented small oil refiners and earned \$505,490 in legal fees in the year before he quit private practice to become secretary of health, education and welfare, wrote in the book "Verdicts on Lawyers" that "the Washington lawyer is both counselor and lobbyist; he spends more time and energy on Capitol Hill and in the halls of the Federal Trade Commission than in any courtroom."

According to its practitioners, the key to practicing law in Washington is access to persons who can quickly provide information important to clients and access to officials who can take action on a client's problems.

The Washington-based lawyer may have worked in the agency relevant to his client's problems and may have written the regulation he is trying to modify. He is likely to know which are the important governmental bells and which cords will ring them.

Successful Washington lawyers often have served in important government posts, and a government official knows the dangers of rejecting such persons.

When Mr. Clifford, a former secretary of defense, White House aide and past current adviser to presidents, calls the Interior Department solicitor on an oil matter, his call will be returned promptly, regardless of the political party in power.

A prominent Washington lawyer can get an easier hearing than someone calling from Indianapolis. Interior Department solicitor Leo Krulitz said.

Among the most successful energy lawyers are Duke Ligon and David Wilson, members of the Washington office of the Houston-based firm of Bracewell and Patterson. Each was a high-ranking official in the Federal Energy Administration during Gerald Ford's presidency.

So many attorneys have left government service for private practice in the energy field that federal officials are often at a disadvantage. Whereas three years ago it was often the private attorneys who had trouble understanding the rules and regulations, "now the tables are turned," said Mr. Wilson, a former energy agency counsel.

"Now there are people on the outside of the government who understand how things are run and the history of energy decisions much better than people in government," he said.

For a young lawyer with experience in government energy matters, the financial attractions of private practice are high. A Washington energy lawyer in his mid-30s who has been a partner in a law firm for several years "has an easy opportunity to make a hundred grand," according to Lynn Coleman, who recently left private practice to become general counsel of the Energy Department.

It is customary for a talented energy lawyer to bill his clients \$300 or \$150 an hour, with some charging up to \$200 an hour.

With the prospect of such earnings, even government lawyers who regard themselves as foes of the major oil companies and other corporate interests are tempted to cross over.



Rider gets a laugh out of a carousel at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. C.V. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney stands behind the rider.

Dining
Chef Who Went Own Way
In Unfashionable Paris

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (HT) — Au Trou Gascon is a Michelin one-star bistro that is drawing Parisians to the 12th arrondissement, a trip equivalent to a journey to the provinces for most of the Parisians who patronize this charming establishment with its 1906 interior.

The proprietor, Alain Dutoir, 29, is one of the small band of intelligent, fanatical young chefs who are giving a new glow to French gastronomy. Dutoir moved into the Paris scene five years ago. He chose the 12th arrondissement. It had only one landmark in his field, the glorious restaurant of the Gare de Lyon (Le Train Bleu), and that is more decor than cuisine.

After finding a locale, he grew a pair of flamboyant handlebar moustaches in the manner of his native Gascony, mostly to hide the fact that the boss was 24 years old. He served neither steak nor pommes frites. A customer who slathered mustard over everything was told off. Dutoir defended his armagnacs as better than that which the clients — only a handful even on a good day — were buying in duty-free airport shops.

The neighborhood stayed away. At the end of two years, Dutoir was nearly out of business but still doing things his way. The situation began to improve as word seeped into the 7th and 16th arrondissements that some remarkable foie gras was being served in an unlikely part of town. This being Paris, the discriminating eaters made the trip.

As the first course of a lunch the other day, Dutoir's duck liver was served. He likes his foie gras well cooked and opposes the school that presents it pink. Gascony is foie gras country, and native son Dutoir's version is exquisite in taste and texture.

It came with a frill of rosy-tinted Trévise lettuce and a few slices of robust ham of Chalosse that had been cut from the bone. An excellent nut bread from a young neighborhood baker provided the proper support. Jean Guy Lestouave, the wine steward, counseled a mellow golden 1964 Jurançon. All the unpretentious generosity of the Southwest smiled on the table.

The rigorously selected duck livers (only small ones of 380 to 400 grams, regarded by connoisseurs as finer) are brought directly from farmers in the Landes by Dutoir's parents, who also choose for him the majestic air-cured hams that are dried for a year and a half. At the Trou Gascon the livers are purged by a two-day soak in brine. They are then cooked by a plunge into boiling water, peppered and packed into a sausage casing. A suggestion of vinegar is a subtle aftermath from elements in the brine.

Two other beacons in August are two of the city's most inventive restaurants owned by two of Dutoir's friends who are in the same age bracket: the Clodenis and Les Semallies.

Au Trou Gascon, 40 Rue Taine, Paris 12. Telephone: 344 24 26. Closed Sunday and Monday. Clodenis, 57 Rue Caulaincourt, Paris 18. Telephone: 606 20 26. Closed Sunday.

Les Semallies, 3 rue Steinlein, Paris 18. Telephone: 606 37 05. Closed Sunday and Monday. Prices at each are from 130 to 150 francs for an average meal.

Opera in London

Strong Acting Saves 'The Consul'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 14 (HT) — "The Consul" would have been a more appropriate title than "The Consul" for Gian-Carlo Menotti's operatic melodrama about bureaucratic inhumanity, especially because the consul himself never appears.

"Magda Sorel," or simply "A Woman," would have been even better, and a strong case for either was made by Ava June's superb performance as Magda in the English National Opera's new production, introduced at the Coliseum Saturday night. Like Patricia Neway's performance in the original production on March 1, 1950, Miss June's performance went a long way toward making movingly credible this fundamentally incredible yarn.

"The Consul," as an opera, must be taken on its own terms, and for those who are rationally disposed, those terms are hard to take, based as they seem to be on the false assumption that a visa would have enabled Magda to openly leave a police state that is explicitly determined not to let her out. The solution to Magda Sorel's problem lies not with the consul but with her own interior ministry.

But if one can suspend disbelief, rendered difficult by the acerbic secretary's tart observation: "I didn't see how we can help you. You're not even one of our citizens," "The Consul" is effective theater, however stacked the deck from which Menotti deals his theatrical — and musical — aces.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pute with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of character parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

But "The Consul" stands or falls with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplishment as a singing actress.

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Deauville, Almost, in the United States

By Hebe Dorsey

SARATOGA, Aug. 14 (HT) — Saratoga is the Deauville of the United States — with a difference. It has much better weather and an even richer, mellower and more Victorian past, most of it intact.

Things have not changed much around here since the summer of 1863 when, a few weeks after the gunfire had ceased at Gettysburg, a group of sportsmen started racing at the upstate spa. Today, Saratoga is still the oldest functioning track in the country and has remained basically the same since a 3-year-old named Kentucky won the first Travers Stakes in 1864.

The place is still the vacation track of the New York circuit and the meeting place of America's old money and blueblood names — Vanderbilt, Phipps, Du Pont and Guest.

Days of Crinoline

Many of them still come up for August and open big houses, surrounded with porches, with rocking chairs, and set in acres of serene lawns that hark back to days of crinoline.

Mrs. Walter Jeffords has not missed a season in 30 years. She and her husband (who owns Farmington State) live in a Victorian house that was bought by his parents, who started coming in 1915. The house on the North Broadway residential area still has its original shutters, old gas lamps, a rare 18th-century American chinoiserie pavilion and a pantry bigger than most people's living room.

Kay Jeffords, who is old Philadelphia money and has a warm and engaging manner, comes up with seven servants, including a chef and a sous-chef, and has her Bergdorf-Goodman hairdresser drive from New York to take care of her and houseguests during party week.

However, Mrs. Jeffords, who loves Saratoga, is more cultural than social-minded. She and Mrs. Ogden Phipps, who lives next door, were instrumental in establishing the Performing Arts Center, a non-profit organization started 12 years ago with \$3½ million donated by the Rockefeller.

"The center has added a whole new dimension to Saratoga," she said in her Victorian living room, filled with horse pictures. "Now, July is a very active month and for \$1, you can sit on the grass and listen to Linda Ronstadt, or Eugene Ormandy leading the Philadelphia Orchestra."

First Weekend

Unlike Deauville, where the last August weekend is the most important, the first weekend of the month is when it all happens here.

The social and riding season got its traditional kickoff with Mrs. Stephen (Mary) Sanford's cocktail party at her house, Sunny View. The oldest house in town, it is filled with American antiques, cheerful horse mementoes. The house is set on the golf track, the Adirondacks in the background. Queen bee of both Palm Beach and Saratoga, Mrs. Sanford was married to one of the oldest and most prominent names in America's racing world, and has been coming here since 1933.

"I love the atmosphere here," she said, "it's very Old World."

Mrs. Sanford, whose husband died last year, still presides, hat and all, at the Saratoga racetrack, where she has the best box, the one opposite the finishing line.

Because of Arnold Scasni, who was her houseguest the first weekend of August, she is one of the best-dressed women around. The other evening she wore a red dress designed to go with a ruby and diamond necklace.

Casino Party

From Friday on, it was one black-tie party after another, culminating with Tuesday's evening black-tie sale of yearlings. All those parties had a horse theme, but the best was given Friday by Mr. and Mrs. C.V. Whitney, at the Canfield casino, a casino of Lillian Russell.

"We six Caribbean girls weren't told about some evening affairs — I think deliberately — and we missed important exposure," Miss Henderson said. Last year's winner was Janelle Commission of Trinidad, who is black.

Contestant Charges Beauty-Pageant Bias

CHRISTIANSTEDT, U.S. Virgin Islands, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Miss Virgin Islands, Barbara Henderson, says black and Asian girls were treated badly at last month's Miss Universe contest in Mexico City, won by Miss South Africa.

"We did so well in the preliminary round that we were given a special award," she said. "I think deliberately — and we missed important exposure," Miss Henderson said. Last year's winner was Janelle Commission of Trinidad, who is black.

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and Diamond Jim Brady turn-of-the-century fame.

Mrs. Whitney is known for her imaginative entertaining. (Last year, her party was a "Homage to the Potato Chip," which was reportedly created at Saratoga, after her husband's grandfather sent back potatoes to his chef with the words: "Too thick." The peevish chef then cut them paper-thin.)

"Who wants to be elegant in the summer," Mrs. Whitney said. "Summer is for fun parties." So, fun she had with a carousel party, with a small carousel spinning three horses, brought from Ohio in a van. She also had ice cream, hot dog and hamburger stands, vintage pop corn and candy machines, three fortune tellers, and pink and turquoise balloons floating above it all.

Among her guests — the guests were the same at each party — were some of the big names in the racing world, including Mrs. Lennart Ringquist, formerly Penny Tweedy of Secretariat fame; Virginia Guest, daughter of Raymond Guest, former U.S. ambassador to Ireland; and Marvin Warner, U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, who owns Warnerton, outside Cincinnati. Mr. Warner, who was here with his farm manager, John Jones, for the first time, said he was not racing any horses, but he sold all six that he brought over to the yearling sales.

The Warrington Gillets, who were married three years ago, also had a party on Saturday night. It was held under a yellow and white striped tent, decorated with pictures of Gary Grant and Jean Harlow in "Saratoga Trunk." The

Club House is where you go to meet people such as Harry Isaacson, who raises horses at a Brookfield farm, is president of the Maryland County dog show and runs a textile business. For him, Saratoga is not for party-goers but for people, who, like himself, love not only horses but also the sound of hoofbeats in the stretch.

Wine Simple Art of Decanting Leaves No-Deposit Wine

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (HT) — Decanting wine has its fierce supporters and sneering detractors, as does almost any operation concerning wine. The pros say it allows the wine to breathe and to develop its bouquet, while the antis claim it can destroy a fine old wine.

Both are right, although it depends entirely on the wine. Furthermore, decanting is usually thought of as reserved exclusively for old wines with sediment in the bottom of the bottle, yet it can be equally beneficial to a very young wine and even to white wines.

Aerating almost any wine for at least a few minutes will generally improve both taste and smell, bringing out finesse and depth. Pouring a wine from its bottle into a decanter gives an immediate and very thorough ventilation. Simply filling the glasses has much the same effect but it takes longer.

Tannins, Coloring But, indisputably, the most important reason is to separate a wine from its deposit. This is made up mostly of tannins and coloring matter. Its presence does not affect the smell of a wine but it can ruin the taste if it gets in your mouth.

Sediment almost never forms before a wine is about 6 years old, hence simply opening a young bottle an hour or two before serving it usually suffices to air it. This also retains the pleasure of handling the bottle itself when pouring and allows everyone to read the label as it comes around.

For this reason, even a wine is decanted, the empty bottle with its label should also appear on the table so that everyone can touch it (an irresistible temptation) at no risk of stirring up the wine. If the wine has not been decanted, some joker inevitably will grab the bottle to study the label and the deposit will rise into the wine.

Decanting has the look of an arcane art but it is ridiculously simple, requiring only a few precautions. An old wine with deposit ideally should be stood up for a day or two before serving to allow the sediment to slide down the side of the bottle into the ring at the bottom formed by the punt.

Punt Aids Decanting The punt does not cheat you of wine, on the contrary. The bottle, punt or no punt, contains at least as much as it says it does on the label, usually 75 centiliters today.

The punt exists to catch the deposit in a narrow ring rather than an broad disk of wine across the entire bottom of the bottle. You lose less wine that way, only about a tablespoon if you are careful. When you uncork the now standing bottle, you should do it without moving it. The pouring should be done in one smooth, slow movement. If the wine sloshes back and forth it will immediately become muddy.

It should be done with a light (candle or flashlight) under or behind the shoulder of the bottle so that you can see when the first streaks of sediment are about to enter the neck of the bottle and can then stop pouring.

This is why Bordeaux bottles

have a square shoulder, which makes it much easier to keep the sediment from entering the neck. Old Burgundy is much more difficult to pour because of the long sloping shoulder of its bottle.

Clean Bottle If you have no decanter you can still decant into any thoroughly clean, rinsed and dry, empty bottle (preferably with its label removed). Unless you have a very steady hand, a funnel will be necessary.

Once the wine is in a decanter, it can be handled all you want with no risk because the deposit is gone.

Some claim you should rinse the decanter with wine before pouring, but then you must use the very wine you want to decant or the taste of the wine will be altered. It is also claimed that a rinse with good port will bring back to life even the most feeble of ancient wines. I haven't tried it but it stands to reason.

It is with such wines that the ants have a point. A very old, fading wine can be killed by the violent astringency of decanting. If the wine seems at all fragile, fugitive in bouquet, it should be poured carefully straight from the bottle and even so it will probably die in the glass within half an hour.

A Miracle But if the wine is sound, decanting may work miracles. A few years ago in a Bordeaux restaurant I ordered a 1934 Chateau Leoville-Las Cases, a second growth of the Medoc. I asked the wine waiter to bring it to the beginning of the meal and to open and decant it immediately.

He did so with perfect competence and offered me a small glass to taste. It was terrible. Harsh, rough, lacking any sort of finesse. There go 95 francs, I thought.

But when the cheese appeared an hour or so later, I retasted the wine and it was magnificent — rich, full intricate and harmonious, a perfectly preserved wine. The decanting and subsequent astring had brought it to life.

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Wounded Veterans Make a Dent In California Car Rental Agency

SANTA ANA, Calif., Aug. 14 — Avis will rent you a big Plymouth here for \$19.95 a day plus 24 cents a mile.

Bill Matteson will rent you a big Plymouth for \$9 and 50 free miles a day.

While Avis "tries harder," Mr. Matteson hardly tries. While Avis is busy polishing bumpers and fenders, Mr. Matteson's cars may not have any.

Mr. Matteson's small rental agency, Rent-A-Dent, is in one of the oldest and most rundown areas of Santa Ana. His fleet of 60 cars fits in beautifully.

As he was strolling past the 1968 Mustangs, 1962 Mercurys and 1961 Falcons, the pride of his fleet rolled in, a 1970 green Falcon that looked like it had been the catcher on a hammer-throwing team.

Two of its four headlights were punched out. The grill was missing. Its front fenders were crumpled. The trunk lid was wired down as far as it would go; that is, halfway.

But, Mr. Matteson said, it runs so beautifully you can't hear the engine, the air conditioning will freeze meat and the interior is "immaculate."

"Once the customer's on the inside, he can't tell what it looks like on the outside," Mr. Matteson explained.

Mr. Matteson said that Rent-A-Dent must be filling a need because he is expanding as fast as he can. He said he started with 26 old cars and now wishes he had 200. Expansion is not easy, however. No one will finance such old cars, so he has to buy them for cash.

But on the other hand, they are not expensive. His average cost is \$600 a car, he said. He goes to dealers and brokers who may have cars that run well but require too much body work to be sold profitably.

They soon find a home at Rent-A-Dent, where they are incompletely reconditioned. The tire shop next door (the sign reads, "Used tires from \$3.99") provides the rubber. Nearby garages provide cheap repairs.

Mr. Matteson said he sends out about 10 cars a day; usually they are taken for several days or a month. Some are rented by "Jose Lunchebuck," whose pickup truck has broken down and he has to get to work; others are rented by those who could afford to rent from the bigger firms. "But they think it's a waste of money," Mr. Matteson said.

There are a few rules at Rent-A-Dent. The main one is to stay within 100 miles of Santa Ana. Past that, you have to do your own towing.

© Los Angeles Times

At World Championship

Chess Victor Unsure; Losers Obvious

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, Aug. 14 (AP) — The world chess championship is costing about \$2 million, it is a box office flop and the foreign television rights have not been sold.

The organizers, however, insist that the Philippines will profit.

Since the match began last month, the three-weekly games between Soviet world champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi have drawn fewer than 75 paying spectators per game to the 1,000-seat auditorium of the Baguio Convention Center.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 14

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Japan to Treble Size Of Import Program

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto and Economic Planning Agency director-general Kichiro Miyazawa decided to boost Japan's emergency import program for fiscal 1978 ending next March to \$12.5 billion from at least \$4 billion, Mr. Komoto announced at a weekend press conference.

He said the plan was worked out at special talks with Mr. Miyazawa in connection with the Sept. 2 meeting of cabinet economic ministers to discuss additional measures to help Japan achieve 7-percent real economic growth in fiscal 1978 and cut its trade surplus.

Both are members of a council that last month decided on emergency imports of a least \$4 billion. Mr. Komoto has previously called for emergency imports in excess of \$10 billion to meet the targets pledged by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at last month's Bonn summit.

Mr. Komoto said he agreed with Mr. Miyazawa to boost the program with additional imports of mineral products, including uranium concentrates and aircraft. The \$12.5-billion target will include \$5 billion worth of mineral and energy resources, \$900 million of oil for stockpiling on idle tankers and \$1.3 billion of aircraft for leasing abroad.

U.K. Output, Sales Rise; Trade Deficit Is Widening

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain's economy is expanding, with July retail sales at a three-year high and industrial production in June at its highest monthly level in more than two years, the government reported today. But the boom is taking its toll on the nation's trade balance. The July deficit was wider than in June and it is increasingly unlikely that the goal of a current-account surplus of £750 million this year can be met.

The all-industries production index for June was 104.2, up 0.9 percent from May and up 3.8 percent from June 1977. It rose 0.8 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter and was 2.2 percent above year-earlier levels.

The central statistical office said consumer goods production rose about 0.5 percent in the second quarter, investment goods production dropped 0.5 percent and the output of intermediate goods rose 2 percent. The index for manufacturing alone was 105 in June, up 1.4 percent from May and up 4.2 percent from June 1977. It rose 0.9 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter.

The Department of Trade reported that the retail sales volume index in July was up a provisional 1.3 percent at 110.8 from a month earlier and was 5.3 percent above the year-ago level — the highest since April 1975.

Mostek Sues U.K. Over Trade Data

Fears Ex-Employees Will Reveal Secrets

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Mostek Corp., a Texas producer of integrated electronic circuits, said it filed suit against Britain's National Enterprise Board, in an effort to protect trade secrets.

The suit, filed in federal court in Dallas, also named as defendant Innos Ltd., a recently organized U.K. corporation. One of its founders, Richard Peirce, who once directed semiconductor research for Texas Instruments, was also the founder of Mostek.

The suit alleges that the defendants engaged in unlawful efforts to use and gain access to Mostek's trade secrets and that certain defendants are "attempting to entice from Mostek's employment certain employees intimately familiar with the design and process technology necessary to produce MOS (metal oxide semiconductor) memory products."

Mostek said five employees of the product design group, who had access to confidential and proprietary process information, had resigned to accept employment with Innos.

It said the court granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting use of any trade secrets or proprietary information by the former employees and enjoining the National Enterprise Board and Innos from accepting such information. A hearing is scheduled for Aug. 21.

In London, the board declined to comment on the suit on the ground that it has not been legally served with any writ or, for that matter, notified of any pending action.

Innos' head office will be in Britain, where the company plans to employ about 4,000 workers eventually.

Markets Shut
Banks and financial markets were closed Monday in Belgium, France and Italy. Markets will be shut tomorrow in those countries as well as in Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain for the Assumption Day holiday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mead Chilly to Oxy Bid

A chilly initial reaction from Mead Corp.'s chairman to an Occidental Petroleum merger bid valued at almost \$1 billion (IHT Aug. 12) indicates that Oxy may have to do some bargaining to win the big foreign-products concern. "While we believe our offer is entirely fair, we would carefully consider the views of your board and its advisers," Oxy said in suggesting a second meeting between company officials "in the hope that we can arrive promptly at a mutually satisfactory agreement." For a merger "on the general terms we propose," Hercules' pigment color sales in 1977 were more than \$100 million. A Hercules spokesman says the transaction will have no effect on this year's operating earnings and is not expected to materially affect future operation earnings.

preference stock divided equally between the common and preference stock. Shareholders holding in the aggregate approximately 55 percent of the outstanding common stock have agreed to vote in favor of the merger.

Hercules Sells Units to Ciba-Geigy

Hercules has agreed in principle to transfer its worldwide pigments business and European subsidiaries in Maastricht, the Netherlands, and Houthalen, Belgium, to Ciba-Geigy for an undisclosed amount. Hercules' pigment color sales in 1977 were more than \$100 million. A Hercules spokesman says the transaction will have no effect on this year's operating earnings and is not expected to materially affect future operation earnings.

GM Optimistic on Sales Outlook

General Motors expects U.S. new-car sales in the 1979 model year, including imports, to be about 11.5 million units, up nearly 1.8 percent from the 11.3 million units the No. 1 auto maker anticipates will be sold in the current model year ending Sept. 30. At that level, total U.S. car deliveries in the 1979 model year would be about 2.5 percent shy of the 1973 sales record of 11.8 million units. GM says total car and truck sales, including imports, will be more than 15.5 million units. GM bases the forecast on rising personal incomes and strong gains in employment. GM expects to spend about \$5 billion in calendar 1979 for capital equipment, up 19 percent from this year's planned outlays.

American Can Seeks Fingerhut

Fingerhut Corp., a direct-mail merchandiser, has agreed in principle to merge into a wholly owned subsidiary of American Can. Holders of Fingerhut stock would have the option to receive either \$20 cash — valuing the transaction at \$131 million — or an equity package of American Can securities based on a ratio intended to reflect a value of \$18 a share for the Fingerhut common stock. The equity package would consist of American Can common stock and newly created series of voting non-convertible

IBM Wins Antitrust Suit by Memorex

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — A federal judge decided Friday in favor of International Business Machines in a \$918-million antitrust suit brought against it by Memorex Corp.

Judge Samuel Conti said he was granting IBM's motion for a directed verdict and "finds that as a matter of law, the record in this case can't justify a verdict by a reasonable jury in favor of Memorex."

The Memorex trial ended July 5 when the jury deliberated for 19 days. It heard testimony from 25 witnesses. Afterward, in response to a question from the judge on whether such cases should be tried by juries, the foreman of the jury said: "If you can find a jury that's both a computer technician, a lawyer, an economist, knows all about that stuff, yes, I think you could have a qualified jury, but we don't know anything about that."

Other jurors also indicated to the court that they thought complex antitrust cases such as the one before them should be tried by a judge rather than a jury.

Net Up 4% At Unilever

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Unilever group first-half net profit rose 4.3 percent to £134 million from £128.5 million in the year-ago period while sales advanced 4.9 percent to £477.2 billion.

First-half net includes £3.2 million from calculating 1978 results at end-June exchange rates. The year-earlier net profit results are calculated at Dec. 31 exchange rates.

Second-quarter results were: Net profit of £86.9 million, against £78.7 million, including £2.1 million from calculating second-quarter results at end-June exchange rates. Sales rose to £248.3 billion from £232.4 billion.

The Anglo-Dutch food and consumer products company said there had been a 7-percent rise in the value of second-quarter sales, with about 4 percent due to increased volume. The company noted that "in Europe, there was an increase in volume and some improvement in margins for consumer goods." However, trading conditions for the industrial groups remained difficult and their results were below the targets in 1977. Most of the group's activities in Africa continued to show good results. Unilever said, with the exception of Nigeria where economic circumstances are worsening.

Company Reports

Revenue	Profit	Per Share
1978	1977	1976
Revenue.....	612.1	380.3
Profits.....	32.08	20.22
Per Share.....	1.15	0.79
Revenue.....	1,560	9.69
Profits.....	72.25	41.17
Per Share.....	2.59	1.62

U.K. Union Officials Oppose Chrysler Sale

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — British Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial staffs said it would ask the European Commission to investigate the proposed takeover of Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. by the Peugeot-Citroen group.

Officials of the union, which feels the takeover will cause unemployment among British car workers, said they also plan to refer the case to the Monopolies Commission, to ask Industry Secretary Eric Varley to use the law to prevent it, and to buy shares in both companies to give union members a say in Chrysler's future.

London Commodities

Revenue.....	367.0
Profits	7.52
Per Share.....	0.42
9 months	1977
Revenue.....	972.9
Profits	26.26
Per Share.....	1.55

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 14

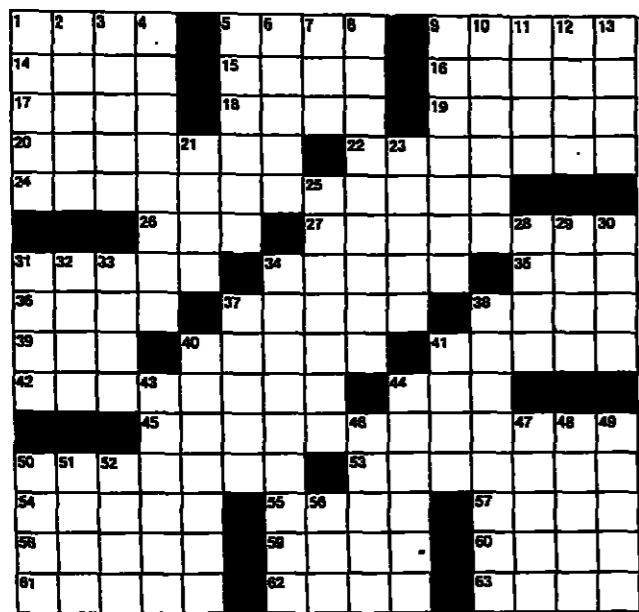
Tokyo Exchange										Currency Rates										Standard & Poors										NYSE Index										Frankfurt										Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.										Arab Oil Chiefs To Meet on Aid										American Most Actives										Zurich										London										Valeurs White Weld S.A.										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Continued from Page 8									
12 Month	Stock	Close	Div	Yield	12 Month	Stock	Close	Div	Yield
High Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	High Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	High Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	High Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s	High Low	Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s
34	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
35	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
36	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
37	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
38	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
39	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
40	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
41	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
42	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
43	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
44	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
45	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
46	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
47	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
48	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
49	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
50	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
51	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
52	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
53	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
54	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
55	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
56	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
57	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
58	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
59	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
60	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
61	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
62	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
63	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
64	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
65	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
66	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
67	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
68	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
69	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
70	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
71	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
72	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
73	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
74	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
75	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
76	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
77	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
78	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
79	20% Carlin	4.1	7.0	34	14	12	12	12	12
80	20% Carlin	4.1	7.						

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 What Lot's wife became
5 Where to find pump rooms
9 Waitki wiggles
14 Die that Caesar cast
15 Boat cover, for short
16 Fuse
17 Strigine sound
18 Sailors' patron saint
19 Satisfy
20 Sign in a hurry
22 Cathedral church of Rome
24 Singing star
26 "Bel" novel: 1978
27 People summoned to a jury
31 Supplemental
32 Harrow lad's dad
35 Greek's nickname
36 Receipt stamp
37 Roman tutelary gods
38 Manger
39 Annapolis grad
40 Gnats, rats and bats
41 Puts the whammy on
42 Embellish

DOWN

- 43 Former chess champ
45 Where you might see stars
50 Ad infinitum
53 Kind of horse or camel
54 Antony for albor
55 Girl in an old song
57 Hindu god of fire
58 Wise legislator
59 Sib
60 Started on the links
61 Historic steamship: 1961
62 Superman
63 Old tongue

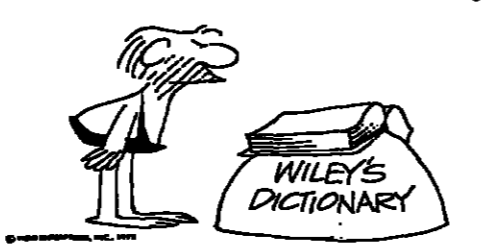
DOWN

- 1 Sir, in colonial India
2 On one's own
3 Pope in 928
4 In shreds
5 — march on (beat to the punch)
6 Informally intimate
7 Ulma's location
8 Ravages
9 Pickpocket's aide
10 Except
11 Baron Munchausen, e.g.

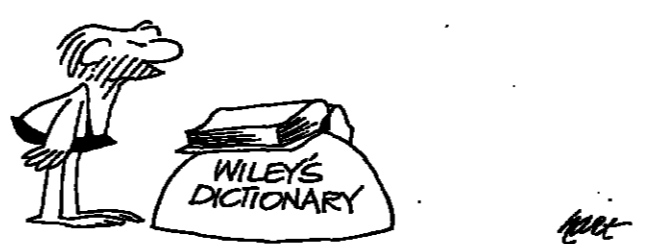
PEANUTS



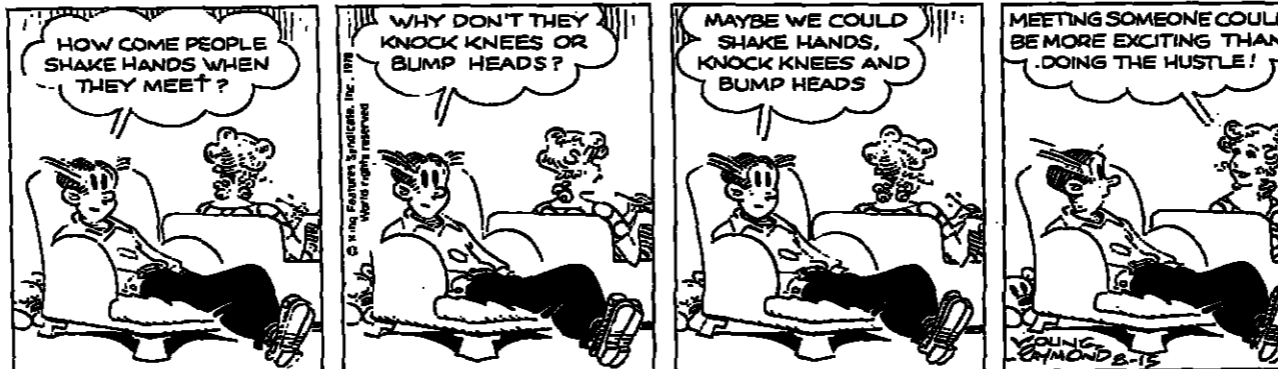
HUNKY-DORY



an obese boat



BLONDIE



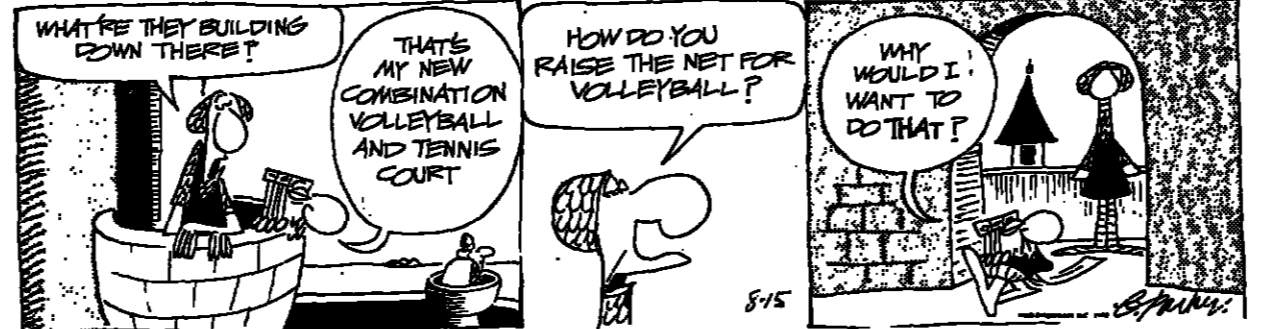
BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



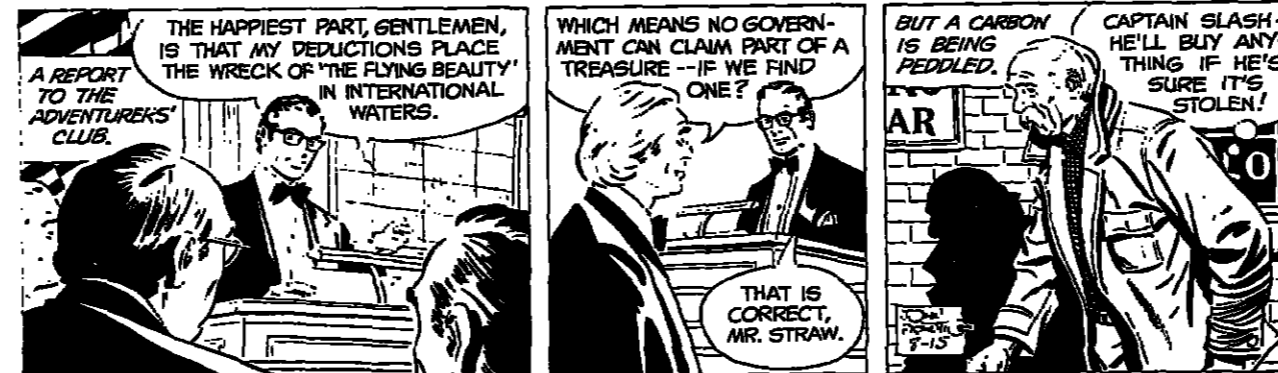
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

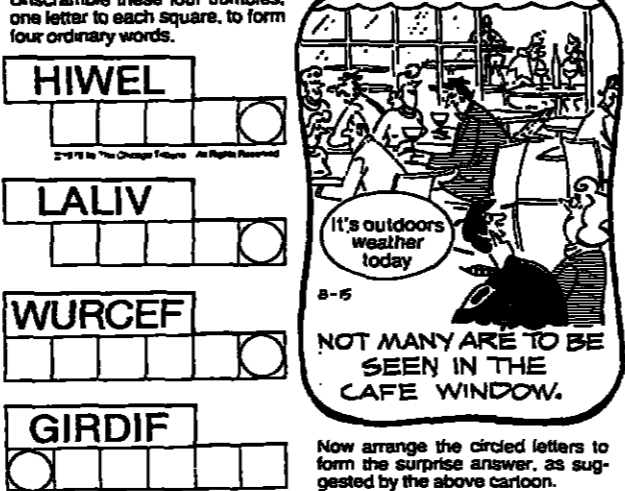


M.D. RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BRIBE WHOOP SIZZLE CAMPER

Answer: What the policeman who entered the beauty contest was expected to do — COP A PRIZE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I. Bd. Ney Paris 75018

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SILENCES

By Tillie Olsen. Delacorte Press/Seymour Lawrence. 306 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHEN Tillie Olsen's "Tell Me a Riddle" was published in 1962, there was, for those of us living in the San Francisco Bay area, not only a shock of recognition, but also a shock of propriety. A 50-year-old woman, living right next door, having reared four children and worked at a series of humdrum and numbing mechanical tasks to thwart the wolf, was suddenly revealed to be a short-story writer of genius, as if all those years she had been a spy. The stories in "Tell Me a Riddle" were, and are, unique. To say that they combined the best devices of literary modernism, particularly the interior monologue, with the rhythms and perceptions of a working-class subconscience, is merely to smuggle them. And these stories gleamed.

As a cultural bureaucrat at the local Pacifica radio station in 1962, I went to the phone. Would she be willing to record several of the stories for us? She would, and she did. For years, until I lost it, I carried around the tape of her reading of "Hey, Sailor, What Ship?" a peculiar, scary story, and she joined what she calls in "Silences" that "strange bread-line system we have worked out for our artists" — a Salvation Army of the Arts, the National Endowment for the Arts, months of silence and seclusion at artists' colonies like MacDowell, a writer-in-residence here and some sort of teaching that the odd lot of speechifying. We waited for more stories. We are still waiting.

Preambles of this sort are usually a means of postponing coming to grips with the new book. I plead guilty. Between "Tell Me a Riddle" and "Silences" we have had one book from Tillie Olsen. "Yonnondio — From the Thirties" (1974), a novel she began in 1934 and never finished. It was, in a way, beyond criticism, like something found in a Lascaux cave, an object of piety. "Silences" is not beyond criticism, but it isn't fiction either, and more than half of it is not by Tillie Olsen.

"Silences" is about the silences of writers, particularly those silences mandated by the dominant culture, for writers of the wrong social class, the wrong color and the wrong sex. The emphasis is on the wrong sex, but the yearning is for the wrong class, the first generation, "that great uneasy mined." This accounts for the disproportionate amount of space — 91 pages of biography, synopsis, criticism and quotation — devoted to Rebecca Harding Davis, a woman of the right class who wrote, until she became a wife and mother, of the wrong class, especially in the iron mills, and afterward acquiesced in the sabotage of her own talent.

The method of "Silences" is hodgepodge, although every effort has been made to insist that it is artful. Thus the Olsen contribution is the stitching together of parts to make a whole, and the sensibility that controls the selection of snippets from everybody — Rimbaud, Virginia Woolf, Thomas Hardy, Willa Cather, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Cynthia Ozick, William Faulkner, Ntozake Shange and so on — who spoke to or exemplified the point. The lumps of quotation must sub-

mit to a system of cross-reference that sniffs back to the generalization in the magazine articles. The entire text is worried and harried by footnotes that are afterthoughts, commendations or apologies.

Her thesis is explicit: "The rule is simple: whenever anyone of that sex, and of class, and of color, generally denied enabling circumstances, comes to recognize individual achievement, it is not by virtue of special capacity, courage, determination, will (common qualities) but because of chance luck, combining with those qualities." The adversaries of this achievement are identified: besides wrongness, there are fathers and husbands and babies, unfair criticism, "economic imperatives," "isolations," "the overwhelmingness of the dominant," "the knife of the perfectionist attitude" and "the daily saturation." Such adversaries conspire against any writer, but it helps to be male and white and well-to-do, with a wife, daughters and other servants.

Of course, she is right, and often eloquent. That only 1 out of 12 American writers of "recognized achievement" is a woman is a scandal; we have to be very stupid to think that half the human race is biologically unable to produce great art. And she is fair; art is hard, and silence is easy, even for men. And she is shrewd; social and economic rearrangements of a profound sort are required to strike the uneven balances. I may quarrel and quibble; if Willa Cather was depressed because Henry James never wrote her a letter, that's Willa Cather's problem; I resent Tony Tanner's "City of Words" as much for ignoring John Cheever as for conceiving of a "literary situation" in which the mass of people will want to pay for unpleasant truths, and I believe that Tillie Olsen can't make up her fiercely intelligent mind on whether being a mother helps or handicaps a writer. She waffles.

But I've no doubt "Silences" will become an important text in women's studies programs at the various colleges. My qualms about it are twofold: (1) Please don't let it be an excuse for silence, for not writing more short stories, because (2) dozens of people could have written "Silences" and nobody can write Tillie Olsen short stories except Tillie Olsen.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

U.K. Producer Says Soviet Films Altered

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP) — The producer of a British television series on the Soviet Union, director Saul Zaentz, said yesterday that many Russian films now in Western archives were altered by Soviet technicians to delete references to Stalin.

Hungarian-born producer Paul Neuburg said that the films were "interfered with" by teams of Soviet film industry representatives after Stalin was denounced as a tyrant by his Communist Party successors in 1956. Stalin died in 1953.

Moscow "sent people to the West to try to locate the films," Mr. Neuburg said. "They either made the cuts when they found them or replaced them with what they described as better quality prints which had been doctored in Moscow."

He said he and his co-author, Polish-born Boleslaw Sulik, first discovered deletions from footage while viewing films in British records. They compared the films with screenings they had seen in the past and with books about the famous films, the 39-year-old Neuburg said.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the hand shown South reached four hearts by an obvious route after his partner opened with one club.

On the surface, it seems that he must lose two club tricks, one spade trick and one diamond trick, since the discard available on the diamond king is not helpful. But there was a road to 10 tricks after West made the normal lead of the spade queen, and South found it.

He won the first trick in the closed hand with a spade king and led his small diamond. West grabbed the ace, and it did not really matter what he returned. He chose the diamond ten, which he knew could not give away a trick, and South won with the king, throwing a spade from the dummy. He now

drawn trumps, ending in his hand in this position:

NORTH
♠ A 8
♥ 5
♦ —
♣ A 10 9 2

EAST
♠ J 10 8
♥ —
♦ J 8
♣ K

SOUTH
♠ 4 3
♥ A 4
♦ —
♣ 7 5 3

South led a club to dummy's nine, losing to the king. East returned a spade to dummy's ace, and the club ace was cast. Then East was given the lead in spades and was end-played to give a ruff-and-shuff.

South could also have made contract in the diagrammed position by leading to the club ace, for if East unblocks his king to avoid being end-played, declarer can cash the spade ace and lead the club ten, end-playing West, who would have to give dummy a club trick to concede a ruff-and-shuff.

It will be noticed that the game could not have been defeated with best plan even if West had been inspired to lead a low club originally. The declarer can put up the ace in dummy, and maneuver a similar end-play against East if he retains the club king. If he unblocks that card, dummy eventually scores a second club trick to take care of the declarer's spade loser.

East and West were vulnerable: The bidding:
North East South West
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass
2♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the spade queen.

Malavasi Is Named

Rams Fire Allen as Coach

By Ted Green

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 14 — Less than 24 hours after they fired their second coach, the Rams fired George Allen as coach.

The announcement that Allen was being replaced as head coach by offensive coordinator Ray Malavasi came yesterday from the club's training camp here, about 20 miles east of Los Angeles, where the atmosphere was equal parts intrigue and chaos.

It was intriguing that some of the same players who complained about Allen's taskmaster ways and then performed lifelessly in two exhibition losses said they were hooked, stunned and amazed by his demise.

And it was chaotic because everything happened in just a couple of hours. Allen got the ax before dinner last night and Malavasi held

his first team meeting immediately afterward.

Carroll Rosenbloom, the Rams' owner who hired Allen 6½ months ago and fired him with almost unheard-of swiftness after just two exhibition losses, said that he made the decision himself.

"It's probably my saddest decision because I'm very fond of George Allen," Rosenbloom said.

Rosenbloom met with Allen for more than an hour and fired the man he had brought back to Los Angeles for the express purpose of taking the Rams to the Super Bowl.

Even though the team had been beset by problems this summer — such as four starters walking out of camp, griping that Allen's practices were longer but no more productive than those of previous coach Chuck Knox, and lackluster performances against New England and San Diego — the firing seemed to catch everyone off guard.

Allen had been fired twice before

by the Rams' previous owner, Dan Reeves — once in 1968 and later in 1970. And he had fallen out of favor with the Redskins president, Edwin Bennett Williams, before Allen left Washington last January for the Rams job. But he was a winner. His 12-year record of 116-47-5 (five with the Rams, seven with the Redskins), with seven playoff appearances, spoke for itself.

"I'm shocked," Allen said. "I just talked to my wife," he said. "The moving vans haven't even unloaded yet. There's another one coming tomorrow or the next day. My kids transferred schools."

"I don't know why I was fired. I only know one way: Give it all you have, work hard, be dedicated and committed to your job. I give my heart and soul to football."

Allen wrinkled his forehead. "I guess I made a serious mistake giving up a great job in Washington," he said.

Malavasi, who succeeds Allen as



George Allen

the Rams' 12th head coach since the club moved to Los Angeles from Cleveland in 1946, was Knox' defensive coordinator and a leading candidate (along with Dallas assistant Dan Reeves) for the Rams job Knox vacated before Rosenbloom fired Allen away from Washington.

© Los Angeles Times

2-Stroke Victory for PGA Champ

Mahaffey Is Victor in Pleasant Valley Golf Classic

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 14 (UPI) — John Mahaffey won the Pleasant Valley Classic yesterday by two strokes over Gil Morgan after the two had played dueling birdies for 6 holes.

Morgan took a double-bogey 6 in the par-4 17th while Mahaffey, with a little help from a spectator's egg, carded a four.

The result was a two-stroke victory for the newly crowned PGA champion over Morgan and Raymond Floyd, the defending champion and designated critic of the 7,119 yard par-71 Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

Mahaffey, 30, fired a 67 for a four-round total of 270, 14-under par, a tournament record. The vic-

tory, his second in two weeks, was worth \$45,000, which brought his earnings this year to \$136,764.

67 Takes 3d

Morgan shot a 69 and Floyd a 67. Mark Hayes, the leader after the second and third rounds, skied to 74 and a tie for fourth.

"To win two in a row is unbelievable," said Mahaffey, who has won twice as many tournaments in seven days as he had in seven years on the tour. "I didn't think I had a chance to win it because I was so tired. But I've been playing very consistently."

Mahaffey's only victory before the PGA was the 1973 Sahara Invitational.

Mahaffey and Morgan traded birdies through the first 16 holes, with Mahaffey making the greater number to offset a bogey. He ran four birdies in a row on the back side to hold a four-shot lead over Morgan, who had just finished the 17th.

"I realized I had never had a lead like that," said Mahaffey, who proceeded to bogey the 16th. "I didn't know what to do."

Morgan's trouble began when he pushed a one-iron into a stream, took a drop and chipped onto the fairway. His fourth shot hit a tree. He chipped up and made a 10-foot character builder for a six.

"That was the end of me," he said. "I had played well until I hit 17. But I have to blame anything, it would be my inability to make birdie putts. I had multiple opportunities to take the tournament for myself and I didn't do it."

Saved From Bogey

Mahaffey hit a good drive on 17 but plunked a "flyer" off a spectator's leg. The ball rolled to the edge of the green where he got down in two for his par.

"It was a tremendous break. It saved me from a bogey or worse. I gave the guy a ball. That was the least I could do," Mahaffey said.

Morgan and Floyd both birdied 18 to close to within two shots, but

Mahaffey shot a routine par to win easily.

Floyd, who had rapped the course's condition all week, said he was pleased with his round. He has played his last 13 rounds at Pleasant Valley at 38-under par.

Miller Barber, who shot a 66 the first day, was among the leaders after nine holes, shooting a 5-under par 31. But he slipped on the back side and joined Hayes, Australian Bob Shearer and Canadian Open champ Bruce Lietzke at 8-under-par 276.

2 Strokes Give Rankin Victory In LPGA Match

MANHASSET, N.Y., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Judy Rankin won her first tournament in more than a year yesterday by two strokes, capturing the LPGA Long Island Classic.

Rankin, 33, was unable to straighten up in the morning because of a severe backache but she ignored the pain in the afternoon and shot a steady par 73 for a four-round 9-under-par 283 on the tricky 6,413-yard North Hills course.

The LPGA tour has been a playground for the young this year, with Nancy Lopez sweeping eight victories. This time the older players got a fat cut of the prize money.

Fan Higgins, 33, showed signs of threatening during the final round, pulling within a stroke on the 11th. But Higgins bogeyed the 12th and 15th and had to settle for a 70-285.

Debbie Massey, the rookie of the year last year, started the final round two strokes behind Rankin but could do no better than par 73 to the Higgins. Sally Little finished alone in fourth with a 72-286.

Lopez, who never was in contention after a wild 79 on the first round, finished in a tie for 25th place with a 75-296.

Rankin nursed her 2-stroke third-round lead like someone carrying water in the desert. Higgins and Massey kept threatening but Rankin stayed even and ahead.

Amateur Championship Starts

PLYMOUTH MEETING, Pa., Aug. 14 (UPI) — The U.S. Women's Amateur Championship gets underway today at the Sunnyside Golf Club in suburban Philadelphia with Beth Daniel of Charleston, S.C., seeking to become the first woman in 38 years to successfully defend her title.

Daniel, 22, seeks her third Women's Amateur title, having won in 1975 and last year. She lost a first-round match in 1976.

If she wins, Daniel will be the first repeat champion since Betty Jameson in 1939-40.

Daniel was a member of the U.S. Curtis Cup team that recently defeated Britain, the 10th straight time the U.S. team has won the biennial competition.

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Ottawa	3	1	1	116	71
Toronto	3	2	0	102	82
Montreal	1	3	0	91	132

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Edmonton	3	1	0	131	86
British Columbia	2	1	2	125	92
Winnipeg	2	2	0	94	79
Calgary	1	2	1	73	101
Saskatchewan	0	4	0	61	142

NASL Playoffs

Second Round Home-and-Home Series

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Saturday's Match

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Saturday's Match

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Portland 1, Vancouver 0

Bonds Drives in 2 Runs

Texas Takes Doubleheader in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Bobby Bonds drove in two runs with a triple and a game-winning single in the fifth inning yesterday to give the Texas Rangers a 6-5 triumph and a doubleheader sweep of the Cleveland Indians.

Kurt Bevacqua belted a solo homer and scored another run on Toby Harrah's triple to spark the Rangers to a 3-2 victory in the opener.

The Rangers jumped to a 4-0 lead of the nightcap on Bonds' triple, RBI singles by Juan Beniquez and Mike Hargrove and a sacrifice fly by John Ellis, but needed run-scoring singles by Al Oliver and Bonds in the fifth to pull out the victory.

A solo homer by Andre Thornton and a two-run single by Bo Diaz chased Texas starter Paul Mirabella in the fourth inning. Steve Comer came on to serve a two-run double to Paul Dade — putting the Indians ahead, 5-4 — but the rookie reliever settled down to blank the Indians over the final five innings to pick up his fifth victory in eight decisions. Loser Rick Wise, 9-15, went the first eight innings.

Ortices 3, Yankees 0

At Baltimore, Chris Chambliss' throwing error led to two runs and southpaw Scott McGregor recorded his first victory over New York, helping Baltimore score a 3-0 triumph in a game called after six innings because of wet grounds. New

York scored five runs in the top of the seventh to chase McGregor but umpire crew chief Don Denkinger ruled the field unplayable, causing the game to revert to the last full inning.

Red Sox 4, Brewers 3

At Boston, Carlton Fisk grounded a single past third with the bases full in the 10th inning, scoring Jerry Remy to boost Boston over Milwaukee, 4-3. Milwaukee fell into a virtual fourth-place tie with Baltimore in the American League East, 11 games behind Boston.

Tigers 10, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Lou Whitaker hit a three-run, inside-the-park homer, Steve Kemp drove in three runs

with a pair of singles and Rusty Staub hit his 19th homer, pacing Detroit to a 10-2 rout of Chicago. Detroit, recording its eighth victory in 10 games, scored three runs in each of the first three innings in support of right-hander Dave Rozema, 6-6.

Mariners 4, Angels 1

At Seattle, Craig Reynolds' two-run double in the second inning lifted Seattle to a 4-1 victory over California. Reynolds, who also singled, backed the pitching of left-hander Rick Honeycutt, 3-7. After giving up three consecutive singles and a run in the first, Honeycutt scattered six hits the rest of the way.

Twins 3-2, A's 1-1

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar's single scored Mike Cubbage in the eighth inning as Minnesota beat Oakland, 2-1, to sweep their doubleheader. In the first game, Gary Serunian scattered seven hits and Cubbage hit three singles as Minnesota won, 3-1.

Blue Jays 3, Royals 2

At Toronto, Bob Bailor raced home from second base on a force-out in the 10th inning to give Toronto a 3-2 victory over Kansas City. Bailor opened the inning with his fourth single of the game and advanced on Rico Carty's hit. With one out, Otto Velez sent a ground ball to third baseman Jamie Quirk, whose throw to second forced Carty. When second baseman U.L. Washington hesitated on the play, Bailor rounded third and beat the throw to the plate.

Giants 7, Dodgers 6

In the National League, at Los Angeles, Jack Clark singled in Larry Herndon from second base with none out in the top of the 11th inning to give San Francisco a 7-6 victory over Los Angeles and lift the Giants into first place in the National League West.

Pirates 7, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Dave Parker hit a three-run homer in the third inning and triggered Pittsburgh past Philadelphia, 7-3, to avert a four-game series sweep by the National League East leaders.

Cubs 2, Expos 1

At Montreal, Dave Kingman hit a solo home run in the third inning and Rick Reuschel scattered eight hits as Chicago beat Montreal, 2-1. Reuschel, 11-10, struck out six and walked one in budding rookie Scott Sanderson.

Astros 3, Braves 0

At Houston, Vern Riffe pitched a five-hitter for his second straight shutout and Bob Watson hit a two-run, first-inning home run as Houston blanked Atlanta, 3-0. Riffe, 2-0, allowed one runner to reach third base as he blanked Atlanta for the second time in the last nine days. Preston Hanna, 7-11, gave up all three Houston runs.

Padres 3, Reds 2

At San Diego, Dave Winfield and Oscar Gamble each had two hits and drove in a run in a three-run first inning to lead San Diego to a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati. San Diego starter Eric Rasmussen gained his 11th victory in 20 decisions. Bob Shirley relieved Rasmussen in the seventh inning after Mike Lum hit a pinch double and was credited with his third save. Shirley has not given up a run in his last seven relief appearances.

Cardinals 6, Mets 1

At New York, Pete Vuckovich fired a four-hitter and delivered a run-scoring single during a three-run sixth inning yesterday as St. Louis got 17 hits and defeated New York, 6-1. Vuckovich, 10-9, who has the second-best earned run average among National League starters struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fifth complete game of the season.



A's Mike Edwards is safe on steal to second in game with Twins.

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Texas 000 010-3 9 1
 Cleveland 000 001-2 6 1

Medich, Cleveland (4) and Sundberg; Frelis-
 berg, Monae (7), Saltiner (9) and G. Alexander,
 W-Hedich, 5-4, L-Frelisberg, 1-4, HR-Texas,
 Brevacous (4).

Second Game

Texas 040 020-0-12 8
 Cleveland 000 000-0-5 11 0

Miraballo, Camer (4), Barker (9) and Sun-
 dberg, J. Ellis (9); Wiles, Kern (9) and Diaz, Pruitt
 (9), W-Gomer, 5-4, L-Wiles, 9-15, HR-Cleve-
 land, Thornton (23).

Oakland 000 000-0-10 11 0
 Minnesota 011 000 10-3 12 1

Kaugh and Ellison; Serum and Wynegar, W-
 Serum, 6-5, L-Kaugh, 7-10.

Second Game

Oakland 000 000-0-5 11 0
 Minnesota 010 010-0-3 7 1

M. Norris and Ellison; Erickson and Wynegar,
 W-Erickson, 12-1, L-M. Norris, 6-1.

Kansas City 000 010-0-2 6 7
 Toronto 001 000 10-3 11 1

(No lineup)

Gura, Hrobosky (9) and Watson, Porter (8);
 Underwood, V. Cruz (8), Wiffits (8) and Ashby,
 W-Wiffits, 2-5, L-Hrobosky, 5-4, HR-Kansas
 City, Cowens (4).

Detroit 330 000-10-14 11 2
 Chicago 000 002-00-0 12 1

Rozema and M. May; Proby, Scheufler (1), Tor-
 rentine (9), Wiffahoy (9) and Calbern, W-
 Rozema, 5-4, L-Proby, 5-2, HR-Chicago, Win-
 kler (2), Staub (19).

New York 000 000-0-3 10 0
 Baltimore 000 003-3 6 0

(6 Innings first shortened)

Fluogero and Hoeth; McGragor and Denosov,
 W-McGregor, 12-10, L-Fluogero, 11-8.

Milwaukee 000 102 000-3 10 0
 Boston 000 102 000-4 10 2

Reestole, McClure (8), Castro (8) and C.
 Moore; Torres and Kendall, W-Torres, 14-4, L-
 Castro, 3-4, HR-Milwaukee, Optive (14); Bos-
 ton, Evans (22).

California 100 000 000-1 9 2
 Seattle 100 010 000-4 8 2

Horzels and Downing; Haezefelt and Sileron,
 W-Haezefelt, 5-2, L-Horzelt, 4-7.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 001 001-00-5 11 0
 Montreal 000 010-0-10 12 0

R. Reuschel and Blackwell; Sanders,
 Knowles (2), Pirie (8) and Carter, W-R, Re-
 chel, 11-10, L-Sanderson, 5-1, HR-Chicago,
 Kiverson (18).

St. Louis 000 012 01-4 12 0
 New York 000 010 000-0 11 0

Vuckovich and Simmons; Burnett, Bern-
 (14), D. Murray (8) and Hodges, Sharnett (8),
 Vuckovich, 11-9, L-Burnett, 2-4.

Atlanta 000 000 000-0 5 1
 Houston 300 000 000-3 7 2

Hanna, Campbell (8), Stank (8) and Niki-
 Ruhl and Bachy, W-Ruhl, 2-4, L-Hanna, 7-
 HR-Houston, Watson (13).

Pittsburgh 104 020 000-7 12 0
 Philadelphia 002 100-0-3 14 1

D. Robinson and Sonquille; Christman,
 Brunster (3), Reed (4), Estefach (6), McGre-
 (8) and Boone, W-D. Robinson, 5-1, L-Chris-
 man, 5-4, HR-Pittsburgh, Parker (20), Ph-
 elentine, Heaser (14).

Cincinnati 100 100 000-2 8 0
 San Diego 200 000 000-3 10 0

Norman, Sarmiento (7) and Carrell; Roz-
 sen, Shirley (7) and D. Roberts, Severt (7), W-
 Rozsen, 10-4, L-Norman, 10-7.

San Francisco 040 000 00-21 7 1
 Los Angeles 100 210 00-20-6 16 0

(7 Innings)

Montefiore, Williams (2), Llewelly (4), Mc-
 (9), Murter (10), Curtis (10), Heald (11), C-
 Tomeros, Hitt (12); Sutton, Panter (10), Rho-
 (10), Hough (11) and Oates, Ferguson (6), W-
 Curtis, 4-1, L-Hough, 3-5, HR-Los Angeles,
 Smith (22), Lacy (10).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Roston	74	42	.438	—
New York	51	54	.486	1
Detroit	41	53	.430	10
Milwaukee	62	32	.544	11
Baltimore	53	54	.491	11
Cleveland	52	43	.552	21 1/2
Toronto	46	70	.397	28

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	51	53	.553	—
California	65	35	.449	1
Oakland	61	40	.504	5 1/2
Minnesota	57	50	.530	6
Seattle	51	65	.440	13
Chicago	47	68	.409	16 1/2
Seattle	44	75	.367	21 1/2

Sunday's Games

Texas 3-4, Cleveland 2-5
 Toronto 2, Kansas City 2
 Detroit 10-2, Oakland 1-1
 Baltimore 5, New York 2, 4 Innings
 Seattle 4, Milwaukee 3, 10 Innings
 Detroit 10-0, Houston 3-1
 Seattle 4, California 1

California 100 000 000-1 9 2
 Seattle 100 010 000-4 8 2

Horzels and Downing; Haezefelt and Sileron,
 W-Haezefelt, 5-2, L-Horzelt, 4-7.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	42	22	.656	—
New York	42	22	.656	—
Los Angeles	41	23	.641	1 1/2
Minnesota	40	24	.625	2 1/2
Baltimore	39	25	.610	3 1/2
Chicago	38	26	.594	4 1/2
San Francisco	37	27	.577	5 1/2
Philadelphia	36	28	.562	6 1/2
Atlanta	35	29	.547	7 1/2
St. Louis	34	30	.531	8 1/2
Washington	33	31	.516	9 1/2
California	32	32	.500	10 1/2
Seattle	31	33	.484	11 1/2
San Diego	30	34	.469	12 1/2
Los Angeles	29	35	.453	13 1/2
San Francisco	28	36	.438	14 1/2
Philadelphia	27	37	.423	15 1/2
Atlanta	26	38	.408	16 1/2
St. Louis	25	39	.393	17 1/2
Washington	24	40	.377	18 1/2
California	23	41	.362	19 1/2
Seattle	22	42	.347	20 1/2
San Diego	21	43	.331	21 1/2
Los Angeles	20	44	.316	22 1/2
San Francisco	19	45	.300	23 1/2
Philadelphia	18	46	.285	24 1/2
Atlanta	17	47	.270	25 1/2
St. Louis	16	48	.255	26 1/2
Washington	15	49	.239	27 1/2
California	14	50	.224	28 1/2
Seattle	13	51	.208	29 1/2
San Diego	12	52	.192	30 1/2
Los Angeles	11	53	.176	31 1/2
San Francisco	10	54	.161	32 1/2
Philadelphia	9	55	.145	33 1/2
Atlanta	8	56	.129	34 1/2
St. Louis	7	57	.113	35 1/2
Washington	6	58	.097	36 1/2
California	5	59	.082	37 1/2
Seattle	4	60	.066	38 1/2
San Diego	3	61	.050	39 1/2
Los Angeles	2	62	.034	40 1/2
San Francisco	1	63	.019	41 1/2
Philadelphia	0	64	.000	42 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	40	24	.625	—
Chicago	39	25	.610	1 1/2
St. Louis	38	26	.594	2 1/2
San Francisco	37	27	.577	3 1/2
Los Angeles	36	28	.562	4 1/2
Atlanta	35	29	.547	5 1/2
San Diego	34	30	.531	6 1/2
Washington	33	31	.516	7 1/2
California	32	32	.500	8 1/2
Seattle	31	33	.484	9 1/2
San Francisco	30	34	.469	10 1/2
Philadelphia	29	35	.453	11 1/2
Atlanta	28	36	.438	12 1/2
St. Louis	27	37	.423	13 1/2
Washington	26	38	.408	14 1/2
California	25	39	.393	15 1/2
Seattle	24	40	.377	16 1/2
San Diego	23	41	.362	17 1/2
Los Angeles	22	42	.347	18 1/2
San Francisco	21	43	.331	19 1/2
Philadelphia	20	44	.316	20 1/2
Atlanta	19	45	.300	21 1/2

